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SELECT VIEWS
in the
South of France,
with
Topographical & HISTORICAL Descriptions
By the
AUTHOR of the Rhatian ALPS
&c. &c.



*Agrorum Cultu, virorum morum que dignatione,
amplitudine Opum nulli provinciarum postferenda,
brevisque Italia verius quam provincia.*

Plinius de provinciâ
Narbonensis.

London.
1794



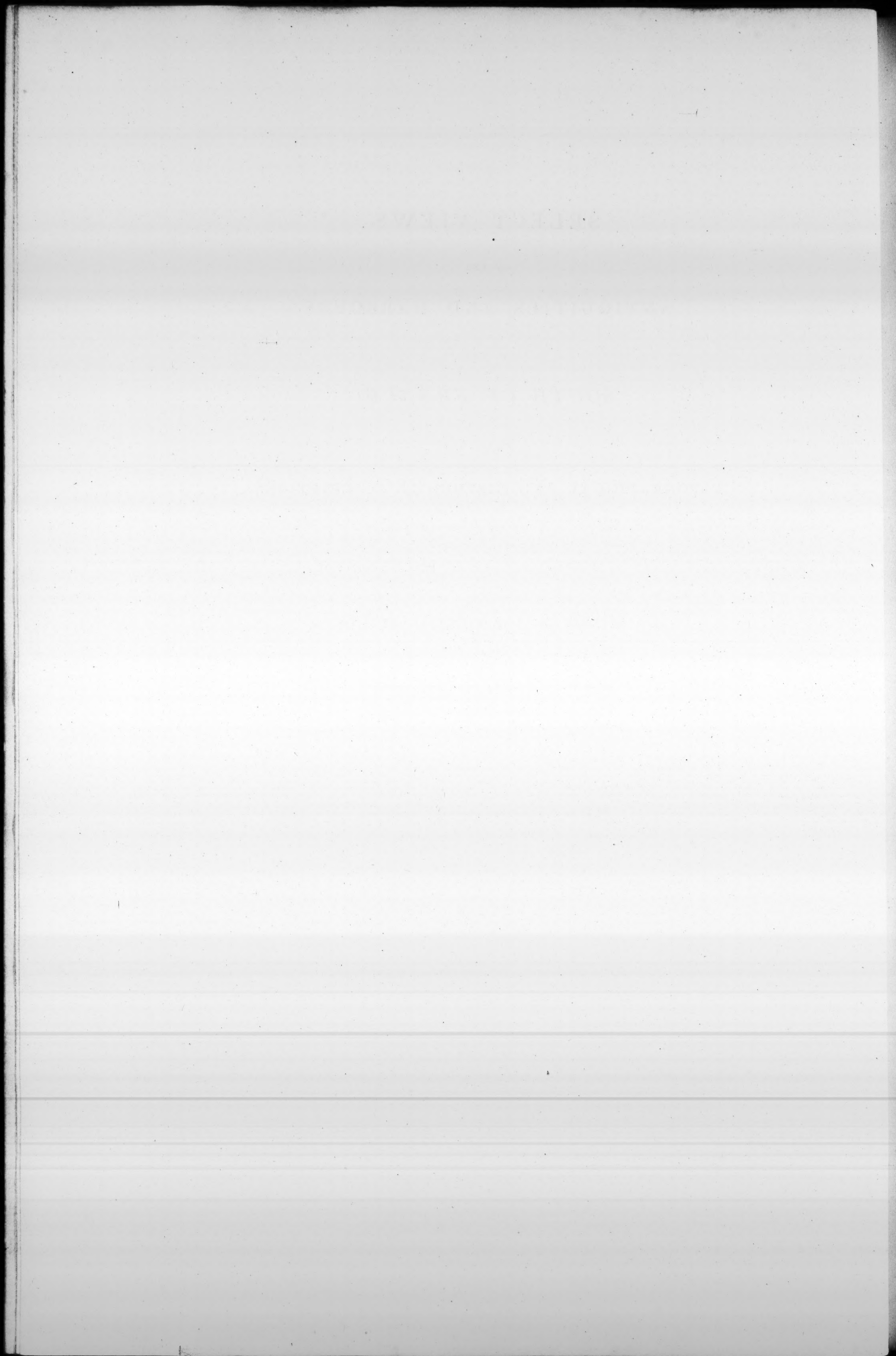
SELECT VIEWS
OF THE
ANTIQUITIES AND HARBOURS
IN THE
SOUTH OF FRANCE;
WITH
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL DESCRIPTIONS.

BY
THE AUTHOR OF THE RHÆTIAN ALPS, &c. &c.

AGRORUM CULTU, VIRO RUM MORUMQUE DIGNATIONE, AMPLITUDE OPUM
NULLI PROVINCIA RUM POSTFERENDA, BREVITERQUE ITALIA VERIUS QUAM
PROVINCIA. PLINIUS DE PROVINCIA NARBONENSIS.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY T. BENSLEY;
FOR W. FADEN, GEOGRAPHER TO HIS MAJESTY, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
CHARING CROSS; AND J. EDWARDS, PALL MALL.

1794.



INTRODUCTION.

THE South of France presents a large and extensive field for observation, abounds in rich scenery, and contains many beautiful and magnificent remains of antiquity; in exploring which, the Author of this Work frequently employed his pencil: and, flattering himself that his labours may, in part at least, be acceptable to the English nation, he has undertaken a selection of such Views as appeared to him most interesting; in which number he includes those of its three principal harbours, viz. Toulon, Marfeilles, and Antibes.

It was originally his intention to have entered into a more extensive and minute description of those remains of ancient greatness which are scattered with such profusion over various parts of Provence and Languedoc; and, moreover, to have exhibited some account of the form of government, and the manners of the inhabitants: but, considering the strange series of events which have happened to that unfortunate country since he took his designs and wrote his observations, he is obliged to contract his original plan, and, for the present, to satisfy himself with submitting his work to a generous and impartial Public in the following abridged state.

It will consist of Four Numbers, each containing Three Views, with Descriptions of the most remarkable things in that delightful country, as far at least as the size of the work will properly allow.

Thinking it, however, expedient that a work of this kind should contain some idea of the division of this part of France, he purposes prefacing it with a few general observations, beginning with an account of Provence.

PROVENCE is bounded on the north by Dauphiny; on the south by the Mediterranean; on the east by the county of Nice; and on the west by the Rhone, which separates it from Languedoc.

It extends nearly one hundred and thirty-six miles from east to west, and one hundred and five from north to south.

Before the revolution of 1789 that country was governed partly by the Etats, composed of Clergy and Noblesse, and partly by the Parliament held at Aix, the capital of Provence; but, since that epoch, it is now divided into two departments, viz. the Var, and the Bouches du Rhone.

It is universally allowed to be one of the pleasanter parts in the south of France, owing to the softness and salubrity of the atmosphere, to the great variety of its productions, and the fertility of the soil.

It possesses also an extensive commerce, which has for many centuries been in a most flourishing state, and which may, in a great measure, be attributed to the situation, the safety, and the convenience, of its harbours.

The inhabitants derive their origin from a colony of Phocians, who settled in Gaul nearly six hundred and twenty years before the Christian era, if we may credit Justin and Polybius, and who soon after founded the famous city of Marseilles, which became one of the most considerable of the Grecian colonies.

The Romans, insatiable of conquest, and not even satisfied with the destruction of Carthage, resolved on chastising the Gauls for having favoured the passage of Hannibal into Italy; which, after a vigorous resistance of four years on the part of the inhabitants of the Alps, they were able to effect by penetrating into Transalpine Gaul, and subduing the whole tract of country from the Var to the mouth of the Rhone, or Gallia Narbonensis Secunda.

Rome, sensible of the great advantages gained by this conquest, granted many privileges to its inhabitants, and (as Pliny observes, in lib. iii. cap. 4) considered that province as a second Italy, from its fertility, opulence, and extensive commerce.

That part of Gallia Narbonensis continued, for several centuries, to share the fate of the empire, till, Rome at last falling a prey to the hordes of barbarians which at that time invaded Italy, it fell successively under the dominion of the Visigoths, the Burgundians, and the Goths. These last added to it the country of Septimanæ; but they were soon deprived of their possessions by the Saracens, who infested those coasts till the year 733 of our era; when Charles Martel, king of France, conquered those countries, and annexed them to his kingdom; in which state they remained till the division of that great empire among the children of Lewis the First, surnamed Le Debonnaire, A.D. 817. Lothaire the First, succeeding to the western empire, and inheriting Provence, erected it into a monarchy, which devolved to his descendants; by whom it was divided into several petty states, with the title of Count.

In 1480, Charles of Anjou, king of Jerusalem and the Sicilies, as also the last count of Provence, dying without issue, bequeathed his possessions to Lewis the Eleventh, king of France; since which it has continued to form a part of that government.

A N T I B E S

Is situated at the extremity of the southern frontiers of France, on the Mediterranean sea, at the distance of five miles from the river Var, a torrent formed chiefly by the snow that melts on the Maritime Alps, and which separates Provence from the states of the king of Sardinia. It lies sixty miles from Toulon, and seventy-two from Aix, the capital of that province.

It is supposed that this town is the Antipolis of the ancients, and that its name is derived from its position and proximity to Nice; lying directly opposite to that city.

It stands on the eastern side of a long irregular peninsula, terminated by Cape Garoupe, which, with the islands of St. Marguerite, form to the westward the beautiful gulph Gourjan, one of the largest and safest bays in the Mediterranean.

The entrance of this bay towards the south is nearly seven hundred and seventy-five yards in length, and extends inland seven hundred and seventy, and the depth of the water near the tower of La Gabelle is from thirty to thirty-six feet.

Antibes, which is now only a small maritime town, has nothing to recommend it, except its desirable situation, with its fort and fortifications. According to Strabo, Pliny, and Tacitus, it was founded, like Nice, and most of the cities and towns on that coast, by a colony from Marseilles.

Some time after the conquest of Gallia Narbonensis by the Romans, they fortified Antipolis, and made it one of their principal arsenals. Tacitus farther observes, that they granted to the inhabitants the privilege of Roman citizens.

They embellished the town with public edifices, of which at present there are no vestiges remaining, unless we may be allowed to class under that denomination two high towers, erected by them at the entrance of the harbour.

Some mutilated statues, bas-reliefs, urns, and inscriptions, have been found, buried in the earth, in various parts of the town and its environs: certain proof of its ancient splendour.

This town fell a victim at different times, since the decline of the Roman empire, to the successive irruptions of the barbarous nations who invaded Italy and Gaul; but more particularly to the Saracens and Moors, who totally laid waste this delightful country.

In the tenth century, William count of Arle created Roboard, a powerful noble of that province, prince of Antibes, erecting it into a principality as a fief of Provence.

From that period till about the year 1608 it was governed by different princes, who bore the same title; when Alexander, son to René Grimaldi, one of their descendants, sold the principality to Henry the Fourth of France.

Its fortifications were greatly improved by Lewis the Thirteenth and Fourteenth, and the moles which protect the harbour completed by Lewis the Fifteenth.

The town is fortified with four irregular bastions à cavaliers, curtains, half-moons, and covert-way.

A large bastion, of which the batteries are mostly en barbettes, and constructed in the centre of the quay, with a strong fort, detached from the body of the place, flanked with four small bastions, command the entrance of the port by the directions of their cross fire.

The harbour, which was formerly more extensive, and of a semi-circular form, the semi-diameter of which extended to five hundred and fifty yards, is at present contracted and irregular, not exceeding one hundred in breadth, and three hundred and fifty in width; owing to the shallows increasing continually by the vast quantities of sand thrown into the sea by the Var, at the time of its overflowing, and thus carried on by the waves into the port.

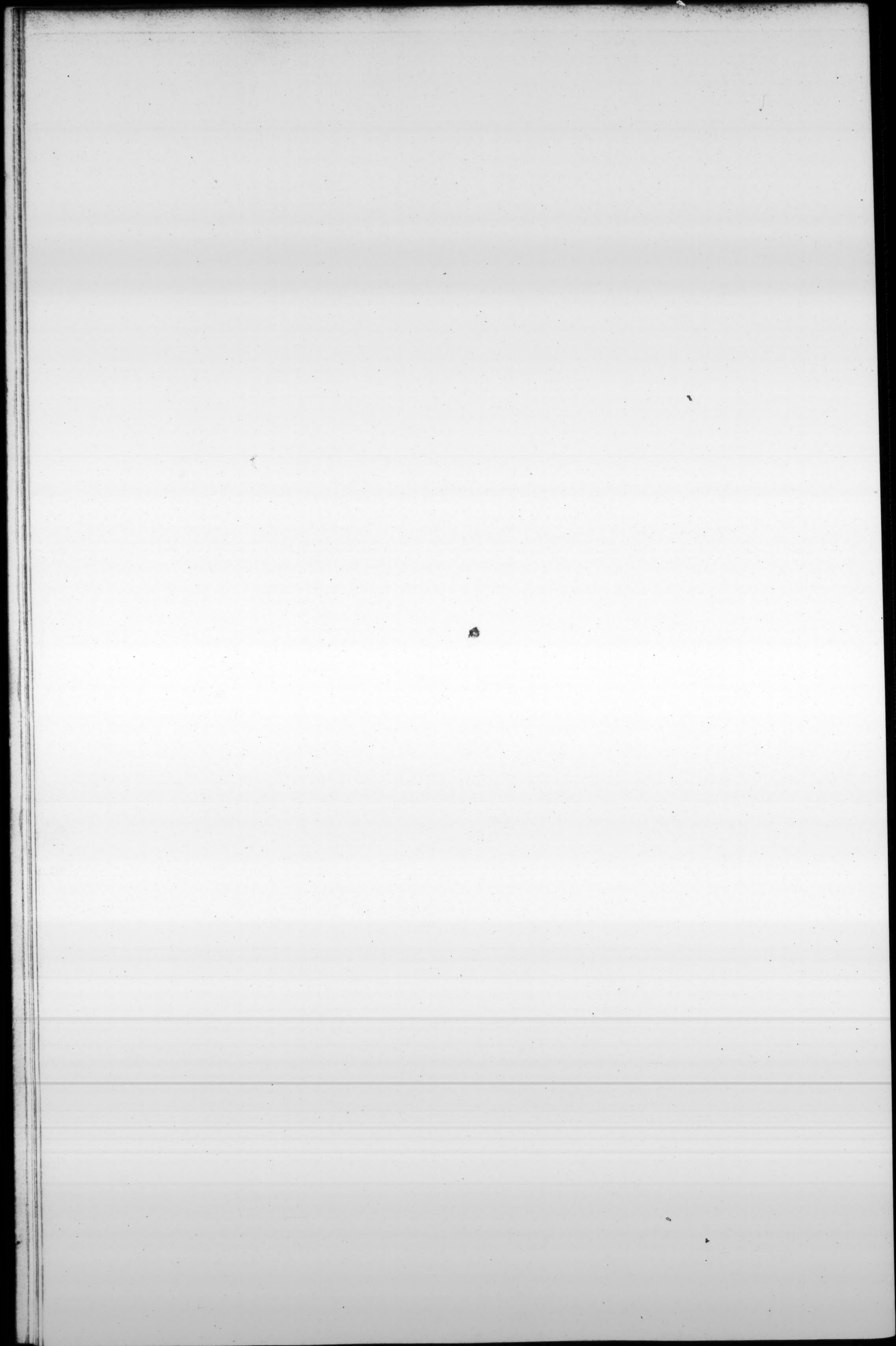
Its depth varies considerably, yet vessels lie very safe in the harbour; but, as there is not sufficient water at the entrance of it to admit of ships of burthen, the commerce is not extensive; consisting merely in wine, oil, fruits, and salt fish, besides the coasting trade.

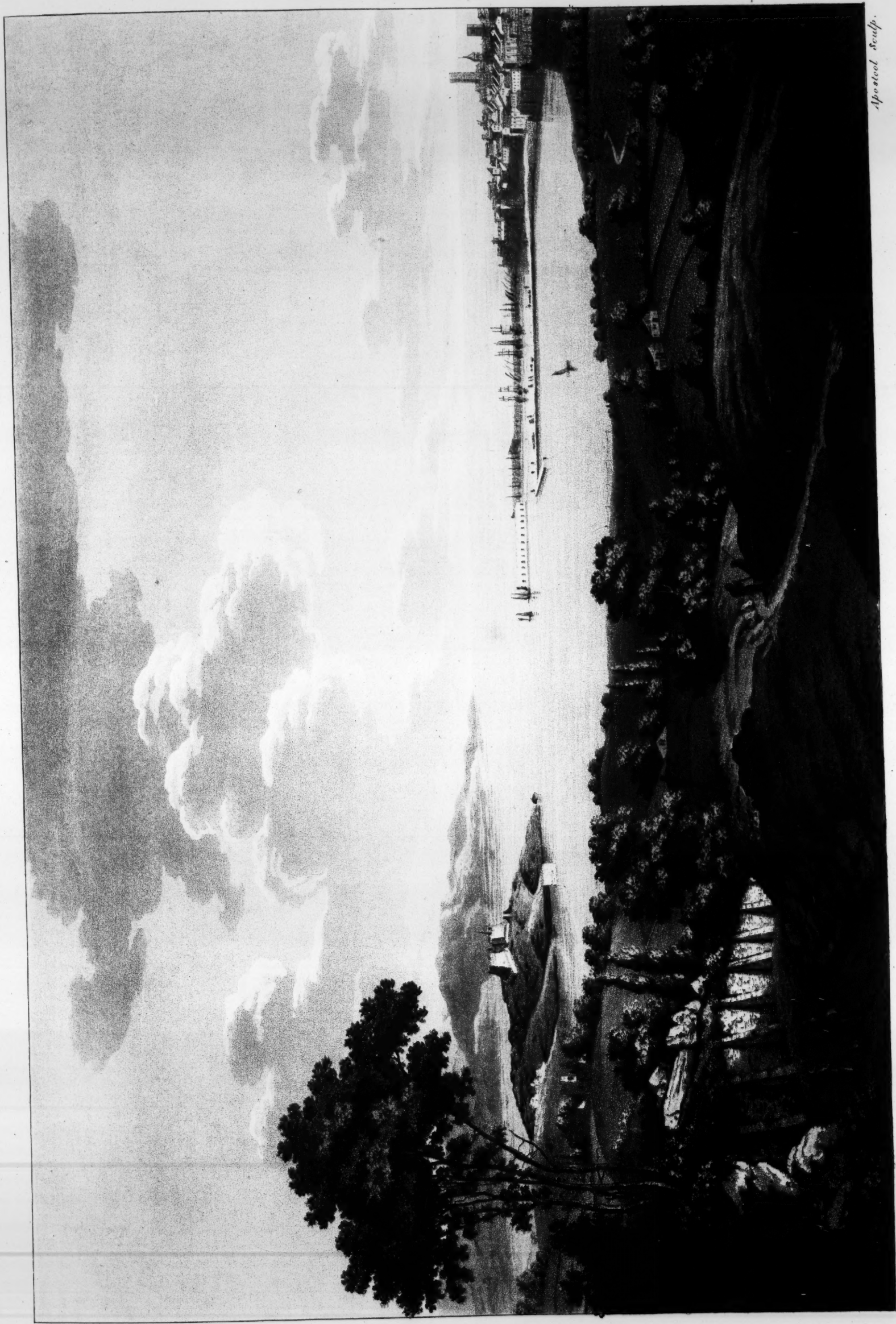
The town and fort of Antibes were besieged in 1746 by the combined powers of England, Austria, and Sardinia, but, after a bombardment of nineteen days, with two open trenches, the Allies were forced to raise the siege. See Voltaire's History of Lewis the Fifteenth.

There is some little difference in the climate from that of Nice, although so near each other; which must be owing to the cold winds that blow from the Maritime Alps; yet its productions are nearly the same, though not in such abundance, viz. oranges, citrons, olives, raisins, figs, &c. &c.

In the back ground of the subject of the present view, on the right, is the city of Nice, and the range of mountains belonging to the states of Genoa. On the left, the town of Antibes, from whence the high towers at the entrance of the harbour and the pier are conspicuous. The quadrangular fort forms the principal object on the fore ground.







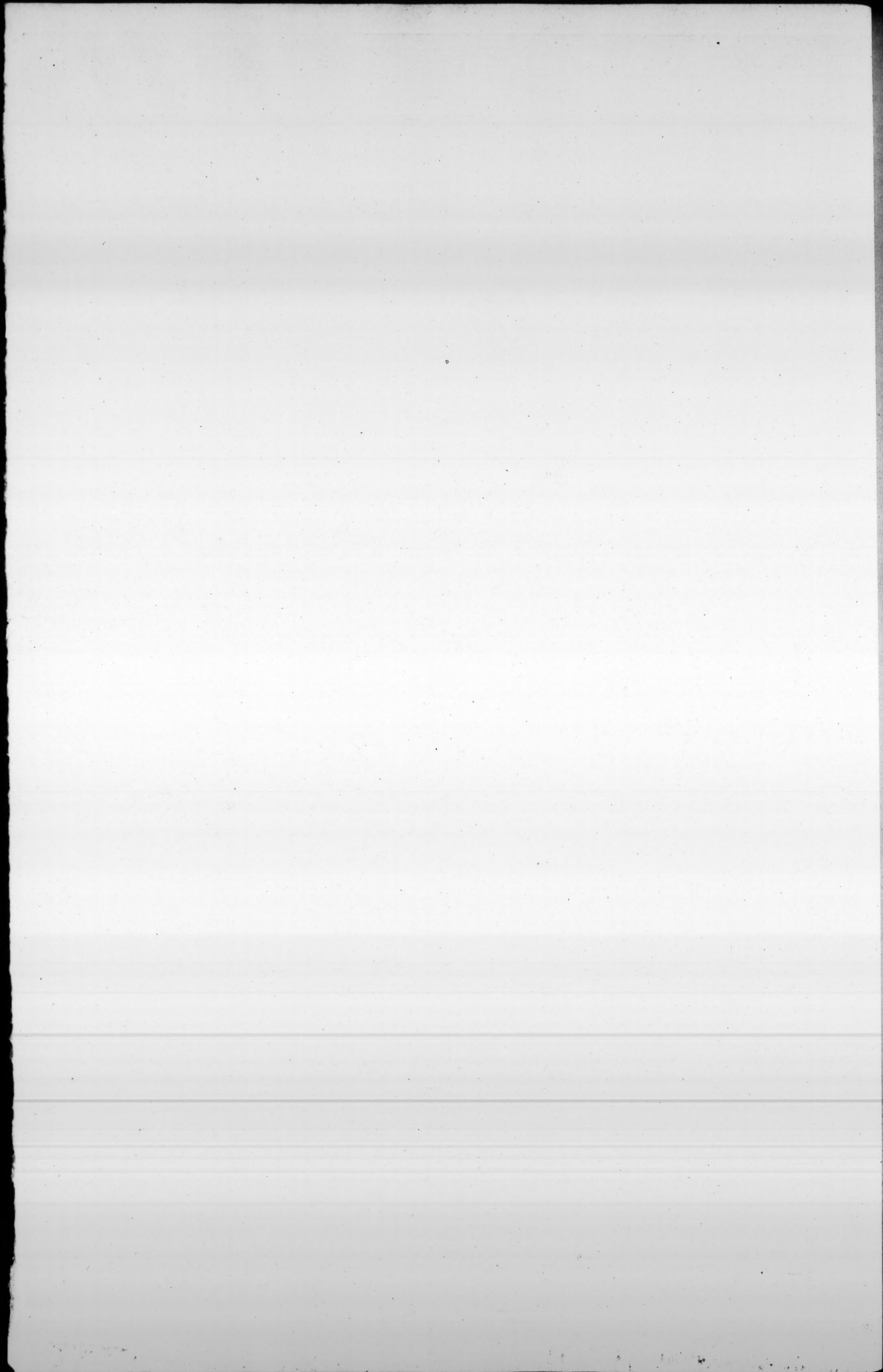
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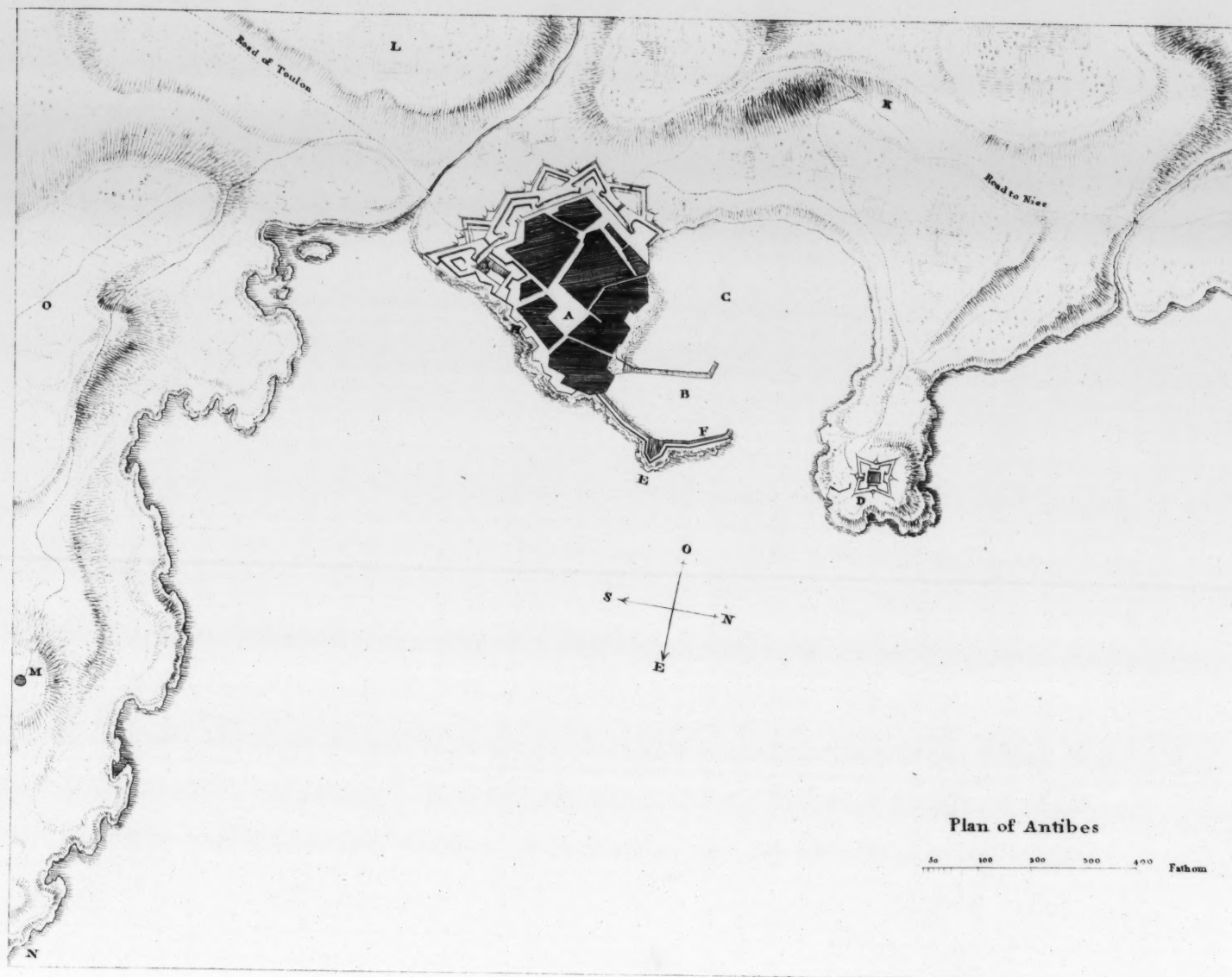
Engraved by

Harbour of Naples.

LONDON, Published by A. Beaumont Junr. 1794.

Plate





REFERENCES.

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| <p>A The City of Antibes.</p> <p>B The Interior of the Port.</p> <p>C Part of the Harbour, where the Water is particularly shallow, owing to the vast quantity of sand washed in continually by the river Var.</p> <p>D The quadrangular Fort mentioned in the description of Antibes, built on a rock which forms a peninsula.</p> <p>E A Bastion situated on a rock in the centre of the mole, which projects considerably in the sea, as does the former, on which stands the fort, and whose cross fires defend the entrance of the port.</p> <p>F A handsome Stone Pier, which shelters the vessels in the harbour from east and south-east winds.</p> | <p>G Two high Towers erected by the Romans for the protection of the harbour.</p> <p>H Parapet with Embrasures, to guard the side of the town towards the sea.</p> <p>I A small Citadel.</p> <p>K High Road to Nice.</p> <p>L Spot where General Brown, who commanded the Austrians and Piedmontese troops in 1746, erected his batteries to bombard the city.</p> <p>M Church of Notre Dame de la Garde.</p> <p>N Cape Guaroupe.</p> <p>O Direct Road to the Bay of Gourjean, which is situated on the other side of Notre Dame de la Garde.</p> |
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TOULON.

EVERY observing and intelligent traveller, having made the tour of Italy, and returning by the way of Nice and Antibes, should be careful not to neglect visiting the provinces of Provence and Languedoc; both equally deserving his attention. The former, from the beauty of its harbours, and the costliness of its buildings; and the latter, from the superb remains of antiquity, found in vast profusion in various parts of that province; which must naturally create a most pleasing source of amusement and contemplation, though at the same time some regret will be excited at the sight of such innumerable fragments of ancient magnificence: a melancholy proof of the transitory condition of all sublunary things.

Having crossed the Var, and viewed the small town of Antibes, already described, that of Frejus, which was formerly the Forum Julianum of the ancients, must not pass unnoticed, as it can boast of containing many monuments of antiquity; particularly the remains of an Amphitheatre, and an Aqueduct, some arches of which are still standing on the north-east side of the town.

From hence the author recommends the traveller to proceed to Toulon, or Telo Martius, a city in itself well deserving attention; being also delightfully situated in one of the safest and best roads in the Mediterranean, viz. in lat. $43^{\circ} 7'$, long. $6^{\circ} 2'$, east of Greenwich.

It does not appear that Toulon was ever visited by the Romans, having scarcely been of any note till the fifteenth century, at which time it fell, with the remainder of that province, into the hands of the French, and, since that period, both the town and harbour have acquired great celebrity.

Lewis the Twelfth of France seems to have been the first who conceived a proper idea of the great advantages which might result from its excellent situation. In his reign was built the fort of Groffe Tour, which lies to the north-east of the entrance of the inner road, and which is now strengthened by several batteries, nearly on a level with the surface of the water.

Francis the First erected La Tour Balaguier, on the south-west. Henry the Fourth, surnamed the Great, laid the foundation of the moles of the old dock.

The new one since formed, having its piers and beautiful quays so well contrived, and so highly finished, is strongly defended by two bastions, whose flanked angles project into the sea.

This dock, the entrance into which is so narrow as to admit but of one ship to pass at a time, is capable of containing a vast number of the largest size. It is, doubtless, one of the handsomest and best constructed in Europe; built, as well as the modern part of the city, and the fortifications towards land, by Lewis the Fourteenth.

The order, solidity, and magnificence, with which the harbour and the adjacent buildings are executed, cannot be sufficiently admired.

The most conspicuous of these are L'Ecole Militaire, where young people, designed for the navy, are instructed in mathematics, navigation, and every other science requisite to qualify them for that purpose.

L'Attelier, or the Workshop, is remarkably curious. The spacious apartments and workrooms convey a grand idea of their contents; and the regular mode in which every branch of business is conducted, for the use of the navy, is highly gratifying.

La Corderie, or Rope Yard, is a handsome building in free stone; and so admirably constructed that the men work at all seasons of the year, sheltered from every inclemency of weather, under three rows of arcades, which occupy the ground floor, and form extensive galleries, over which are placed those whose business it is to prepare every necessary article for making cables, ropes, &c. The building is three hundred and sixty toises, or two thousand one hundred and sixty French feet in length.

The magazines, arsenals, armoury, the huge pyramids of cannon balls, and the vast ranges of storehouses, in which are deposited every species of hostile weapons, as also the different yards, stocks, bakehouse, &c. are all so many separate objects of particular notice.

The city of Toulon, however, is not extensive, since its population before the revolution did not exceed twenty-eight thousand inhabitants.

It is divided into the old and new town. The old quarter is badly built, dark, and irregular; the streets narrow, and inhabited chiefly by mechanics and sailors. The modern part of the city (built, as before observed, by Lewis the Fourteenth) is handsome; the streets airy and spacious; the houses well built, and finished with taste. The nobility and people of fortune reside in this part of the town.



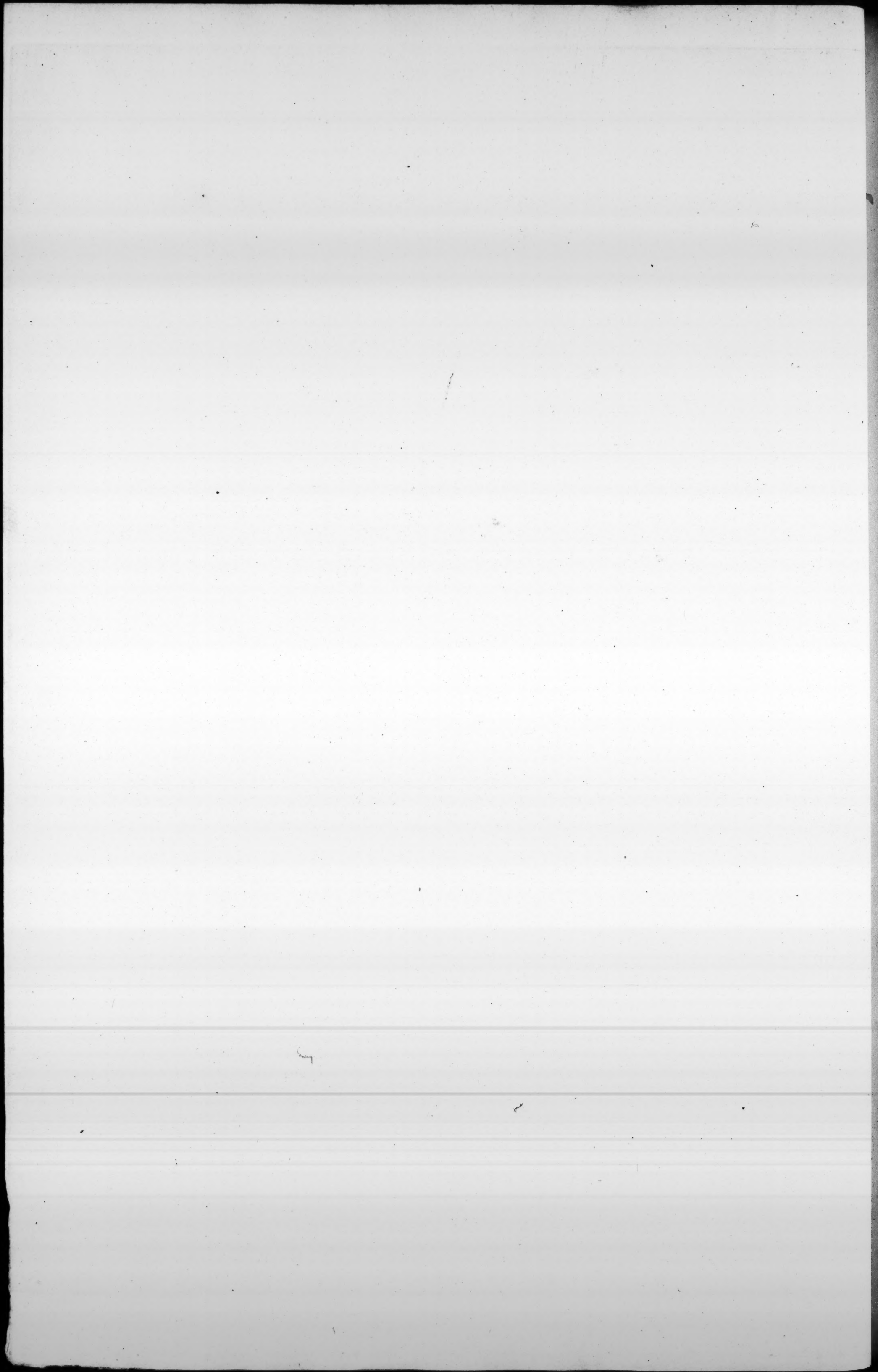
Apocryphal Scenery.

A.B. delin.

Toulon.

LONDON. Published by A. Beaumont Jan^y 1. 1794.

Plate



Although the city is not so strongly fortified by land as by sea, yet the works are in excellent order, consisting of seven bastions à orillions, curtains, half moons, ditches, covert way, &c. but without any out works, except some lines flanked by redans and bastions, which connect these fortifications east of the town to those of Fort Malgue, situated on an eminence which commands the harbour, the road, and the city.

Besides these fortifications there are also several redoubts and fortins, or small forts, constructed on the heights north of the plain where the town stands. These forts are St. Catherine, Dartique, Miffici, &c. but as most of them are commanded by other redoubts still more elevated, such as Fort Pharon and St. Antoine, it appears to be of the greatest consequence to have possession of them, otherwise the enemy might easily annoy those forts, which once in their hands, would enable them to open the trenches nearest the town.

The inner and outward road of Toulon are well defended; the entrance of the first has six hundred toises, or three thousand six hundred feet in width, and is strengthened by four forts, viz. La Groffe Tour and St. Lewis on the east, and L'Eguillette and Tour Balaguier on the west; besides a number of inferior batteries which line the coast. The outward road is terminated on the south by Cape Cépet, situated at the extremity of the peninsula formed by the mountain of La Croix des Signaux.

The cape, as well as the interior banks of the peninsula, are flanked by batteries and redoubts, on a level with the surface of the water.

Le Cap Brun, which lies north of the road, and near the foot of the mountain of Notre Dame de la Garde, is almost opposite La Croix des Signaux.

The basin here is supposed to extend one thousand four hundred toises, or eight thousand four hundred feet, in width; its entrance and coast are guarded by excellent batteries, erected on Cap Brun, St. Marguerite, St. Lewis, and La Malgue.

Belidor, in his *Hydraulic Architecture*, vol. ii. page 57, says, that in case a ship should be so disabled at sea as to lose her anchors, &c. she may safely be suffered to run a-ground in the inner road, its bottom being mostly sand or mud.

The anchorage is good, and from four to seven fathom of water; every way sheltered from high seas.

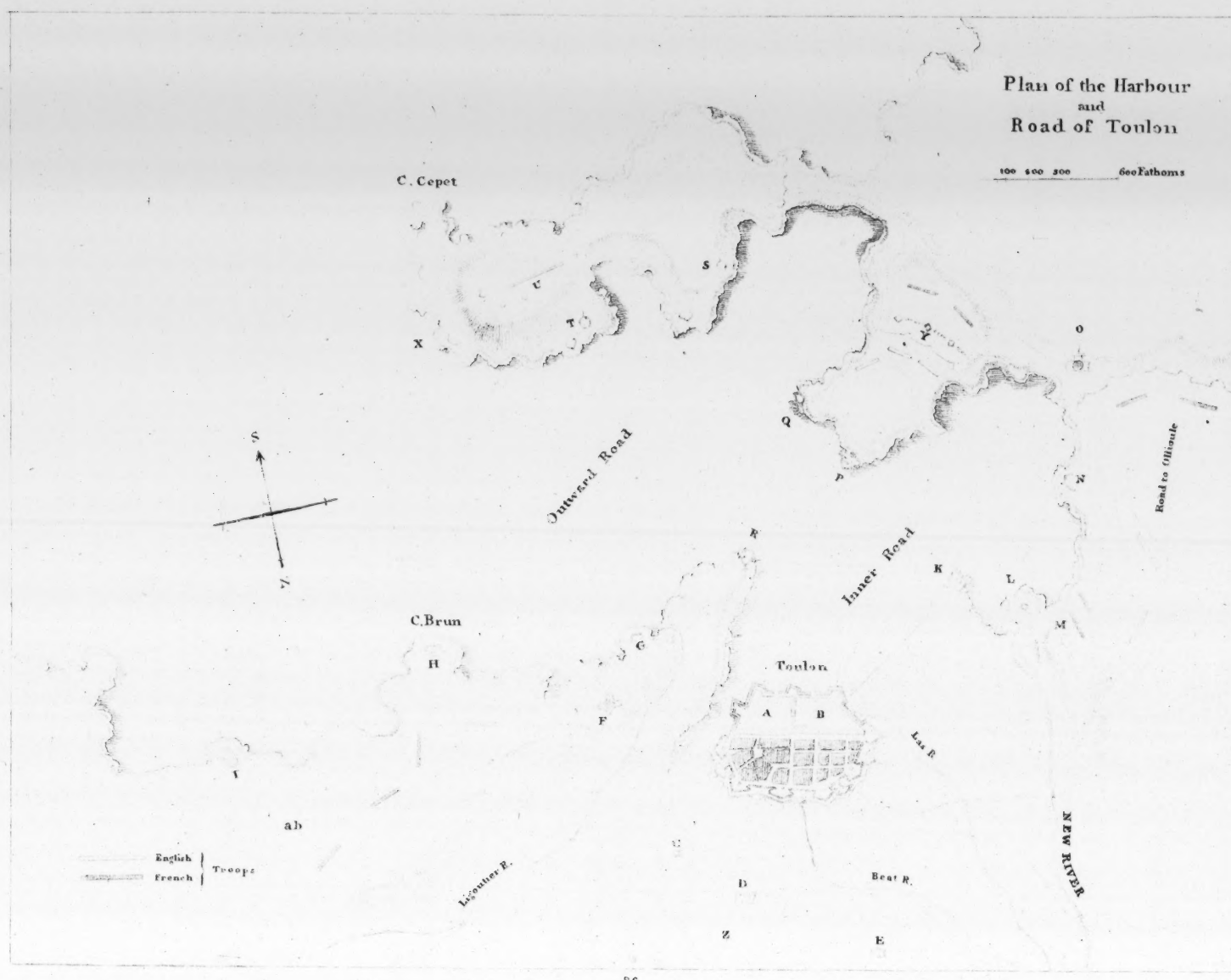
The environs of Toulon are extremely picturesque; the country fertile and romantic, covered with luxuriant trees of every kind, beautifully interspersed with charming villas.

The city stands in a plain, bounded on one side by extensive mountains, and on the other by the sea.

The country is watered by several rivers; among which are the Las, Ligoutier, La Beat, &c. which winding in various directions among the surrounding hills, and across meadows, form a very beautiful and interesting scene.

Opposite the harbour stands the small town of La Seine, seated at the foot of the mountain de Graffe.

The situation of this little town is delightful; comprising an extensive view of a rich and fertile country, as also the entrance of the harbour, and the whole range of mountains north of the city.

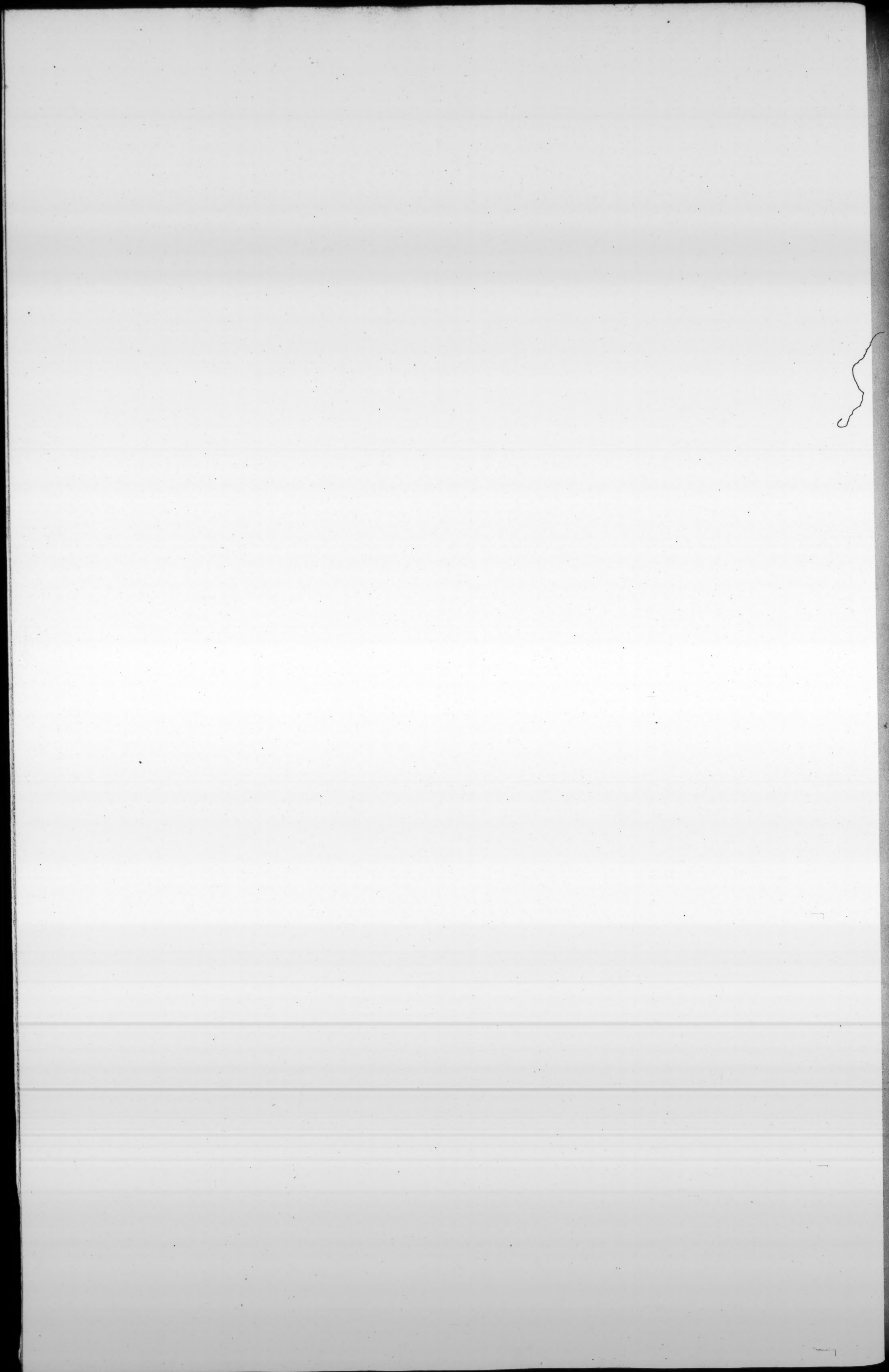


REFERENCES.

- A The Old Dock.
- B New or Royal Dock.
- C Fort St. Catherine.
- D Fort Dartigue.
- E Fort St. Antoine.
- F Fort La Malgue.
- G Fort Lewis.
- H Battery of Cape Brun.
- I Chateau St. Marguerite.
- K Fort Malbousquet.
- L Battery of Goubran.
- M French redoubt taken by the English, and retaken by the enemies with General O'Hara.
- N Battery of Notre Dame de la Bregue.
- O Bourg de la Seine.
- P Fort L'Aiguillette.
- Q Fort Balaguer.
- R Fort of Groffe Tour.
- S The Lazaretto.

- T St. Maudrier's Hospital.
- V English redoubts on the mountain of La Croix des Signaux.
- X Battery of La Croix des Signaux.
- Y English Camp on the mountain of La Grasse, flanked with three redoubts, abatis, chevaux de frise, &c. to cover the forts L'Aiguillette and Balaguer, taken by the enemies in the last action.
- Z Heights of St. Catherine's, St. Ann's, and La Charité.
- ab Heights of Notre Dame de la Garde.
- ac Fort Pharon.

N. B. For a more extensive explanation, vide the beautiful Map of the South of France, published by Mr. FADEN, Geographer to his Majesty, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.



ST. REMI.

THIS town stands on the road between Aix and Tarascone, and was anciently called Glanum. In the thirteenth century it made part of the barony des Beaux, which, for several years, formed a small state, governed by its barons, and entirely detached from the government of Provence: but in the sixteenth century it was annexed to the French monarchy, with the rest of that province.

St. Remi, which is at present but an inconsiderable town, appears to have been, in the time of the Romans, a place of note, if we may judge by the curious remains of antiquity found in its environs.

The fine ruins of a triumphal arch, besides several antique fragments, are deserving of particular notice.

It is built in the centre of a plain, not far distant from the small lake La Glacière. The country is tolerably fertile, and mostly covered with olive and mulberry trees.

The trade consisting merely in unwrought silk and oil, the country people in general have not that comfortable appearance found in most other parts of Provence; owing partly also to the great uncertainty of their harvest, which is at all times hazardous, and frequently inauspicious.

Many of the poorest sort employ themselves in accosting travellers, presenting medals for sale, most probably of modern manufacture, first buried in, and then dug out of the adjacent fields, but which they assert are genuine antiques, found in the Roman temples and baths; at the same time offering their service as guides to the amateurs, who are led to visit two ruins, situated on an eminence within a mile and a half of the town.

These consist of the triumphal arch above mentioned, and a monument, or (according to Mr. Moreau de Mautour, in a discourse inserted in the seventh volume of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions at Paris) a mausoleum, apparently not quite so ancient. These ruins stand nearly within twelve paces of each other, but they do not seem to have the least

analogy; the mausoleum being merely the remains of a large cubiform pedestal, the mouldings of which are nevertheless highly finished.

It is twelve feet in height, and supports eight small columns of the Composite order, but out of all proportion with the pedestal: it is crowned by a kind of dome, under which stands a pedestrian figure, without either taste or execution.

The whole building seems to have been erected at different periods, and, probably, towards the decline of the empire.

The triumphal arch, on the contrary, by its elegant and beautiful remains, appears to have possessed all the genuine magnificence of Roman architecture in the time of Augustus.

It is of the Corinthian order, although its columns, which are chamfreted, are without either capitals or entablature. The annexed view, which has been accurately taken, will serve to give some idea of it.

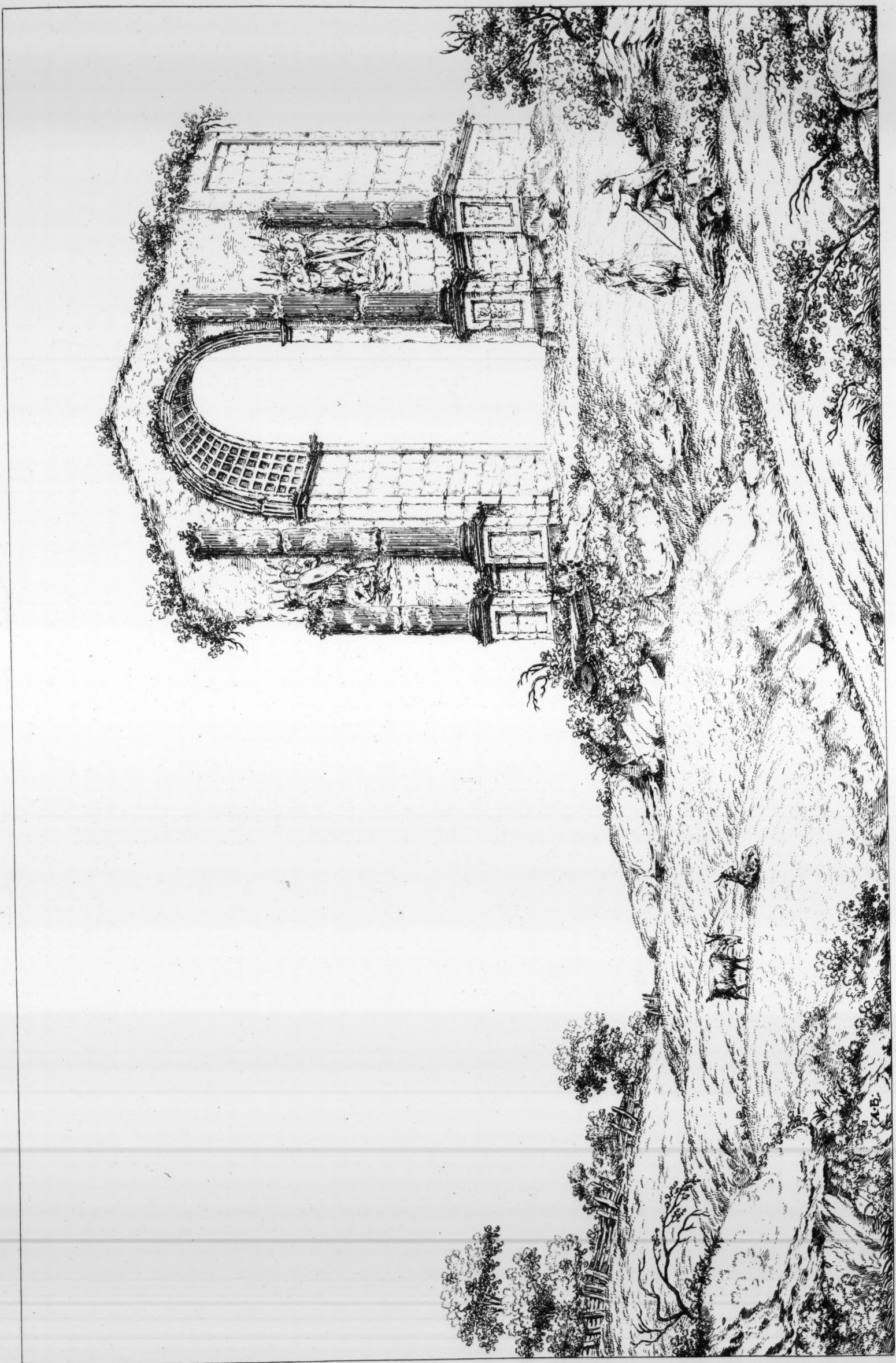
The pedestals are well preserved, and the mouldings and ornaments of exquisite taste. Their height seven modules, or seven semi-diameters, taken from the bottom of the columns. The elevation of the arch is about seventeen feet one eighth, and the width eight feet and nine sixteenths.

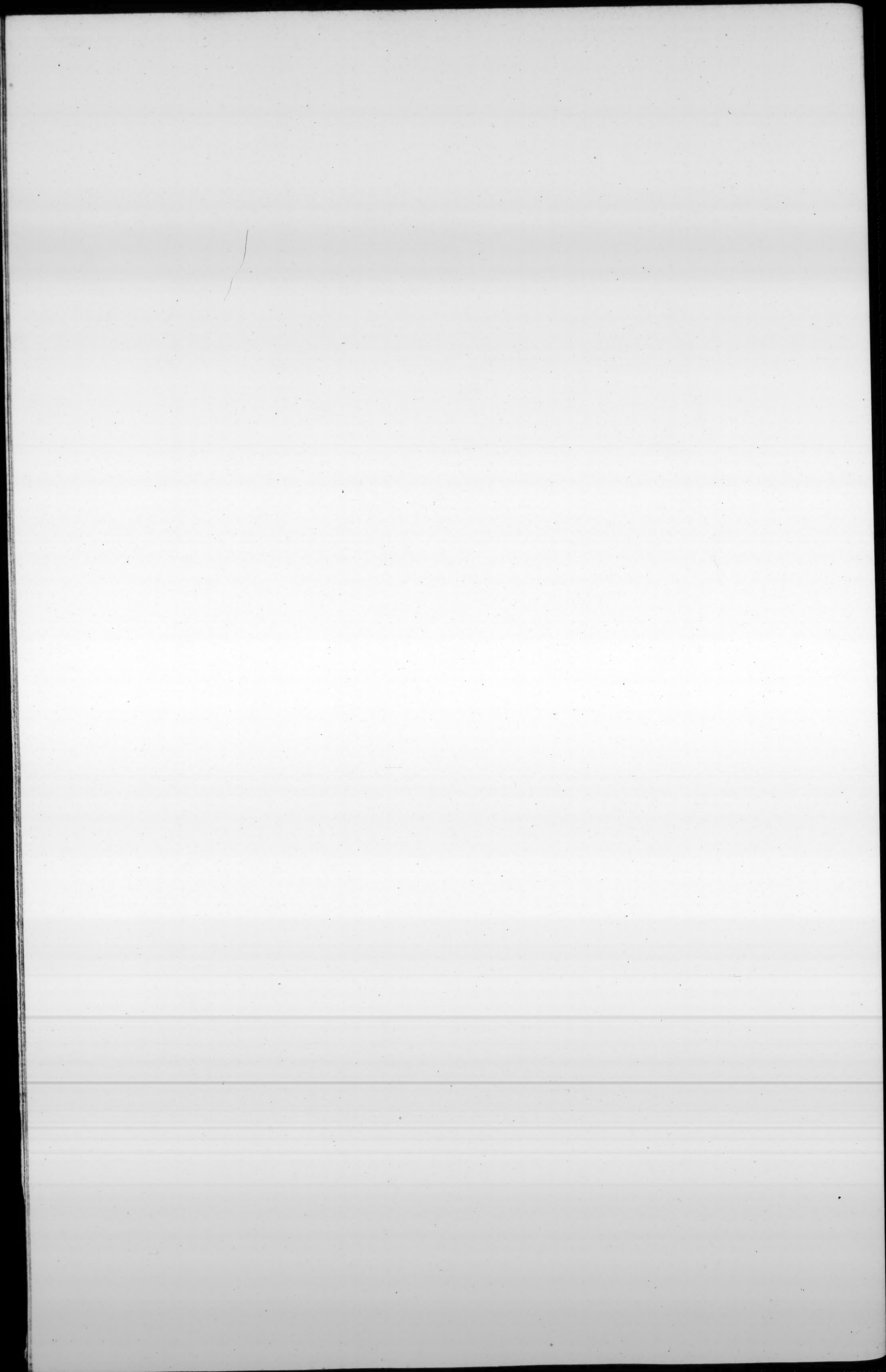
The ornaments of the archivault, or inner contour of the arch, as also those of the lateral sides, are beautifully executed. Of the basso-relievos, between the columns, enough remains, although in many parts they are greatly mutilated, to shew that they were not inferior to the rest of the edifice.

The subject, imperfectly discernible, represents a group of warriors, but of various nations, if we may judge by the different shape of their shields.

Some authors have supposed this arch to have been erected in honour of M. Cæsius Scæva, who accompanied Caius Julius Cæsar in his expedition against Britain, for having subdued the Rutheni, a people of Aquitania, who at that time made frequent incursions into Gallia Narbonensis. This account is not given as absolutely authentic: there may be reasons, perhaps, for rejecting it. No antiquary, however, can view this structure, and hesitate to ascribe it to very ancient times.

The town of St. Remi gained great repute in the sixteenth century, from having given birth to the famous Michael Nostradamus, a man possessing more cunning than real genius, and who, for a time, acquired reputation by his pretended prophecies; a proof of the credulity of those days.







Antiquity of St. Peter.

LONDON Published by A. Beaumont, Junr. 1794.

Plate 4.



He began his career by professing physic, and ended it by becoming astrologer. To such perfection was he supposed to have carried this imaginary science, that he attracted the attention and admiration of the first sovereigns in Europe, and received vast sums of money from them. His learned contemporaries were not, however, equally blind to his impostures. These treated him with the disdain he merited. Jodelle the poet (see Chavigni) jocosely observes,

“ Nostradamus cum falsa damus, nam fallere nostrum est ;

“ Et cum falsa damus, nil nisi nostra damus.”

He was buried at Salon, a small town near St. Remi, where the tomb is still extant.

From hence the traveller is recommended to proceed to Arles, the Arelatum of the ancients. This city, which is supposed to have been built prior to Marseilles, and so highly spoken of in both ancient and modern history, contains vast quantities of curious ruins and Roman monuments, &c. &c.



MARSEILLES.

ON leaving Toulon the traveller should direct his course towards Ollioules*, which is nearly nine miles distant. From hence, after crossing the lofty mountain de la Beaume, and quitting the ancient Via Aurelia, which leads to Aix, the capital of Provence, he will proceed to Marfeilles.

The distance from the last mentioned city to Toulon does not exceed thirty miles. The country, which is mountainous, presents a variety of romantic scenery. Between the mountains are many vallies of abundant fertility; along these the road winds, now shadowed by olive trees, and now intersecting the richest meadows; the whole producing the most picturesque and agreeable effect: and the beauty of the landscape is still further heightened by the various streams rushing from the surrounding hills, which, after fertilizing the soil through which they pass, unite and mingle their pellucid waters, and thence precipitate themselves into the Mediterranean Sea.

Marfeilles, which is one of the handsomest and most commercial port towns in Provence, is situated in a fine bay of the Mediterranean, in long. $5^{\circ} 22'$ west of Greenwich Observatory, and $43^{\circ} 18'$ north latitude. It was the Maffilia of the ancients, and was founded by a colony of Phocians, as mentioned in the introduction, who came from Ionia, and settled in that part of the country inhabited by the Gavares and Salyes, which extended along the coast from Telo-Martius, or Toulon, to the Sinus Gradus, or Mouth of the Rhone.

This colony is universally allowed to have been the first who introduced the Arts and Belles Lettres into Gaul: its public schools had acquired such celebrity, that the Romans even deigned to send hither many of their youths to be educated.

To that superiority of knowledge, intrepidity, and courage, may be attributed the frequent advantages gained by those people over the Carthaginians, Ligurians, and Gauls. In such a flourishing state did the republic continue for several centuries, that, long before

* Lately the head quarters of the republican army.

the Romans were in a condition to extend their dominion, it sent forth colonies, and established them along the coast. Among the most remarkable were Nice, Antibes, Agde, &c.

The city of Marseilles was, by order of Caius Julius Cæsar, invested by Trebonius, one of his generals, about the forty-ninth year before Christ, and forced to partake of the fate of the rest of the Gauls. Nevertheless, after the decline of the Roman empire, it shone forth with all its ancient splendour, although successive invasions of the northern powers had nearly laid waste the greatest part of this country, and maintained its independence till the sixteenth century, at which period this city was annexed to France.

Marseilles is the capital of the seneschals jurisdiction, and is built on the declivity of a hill which is nearly surrounded by mountains.

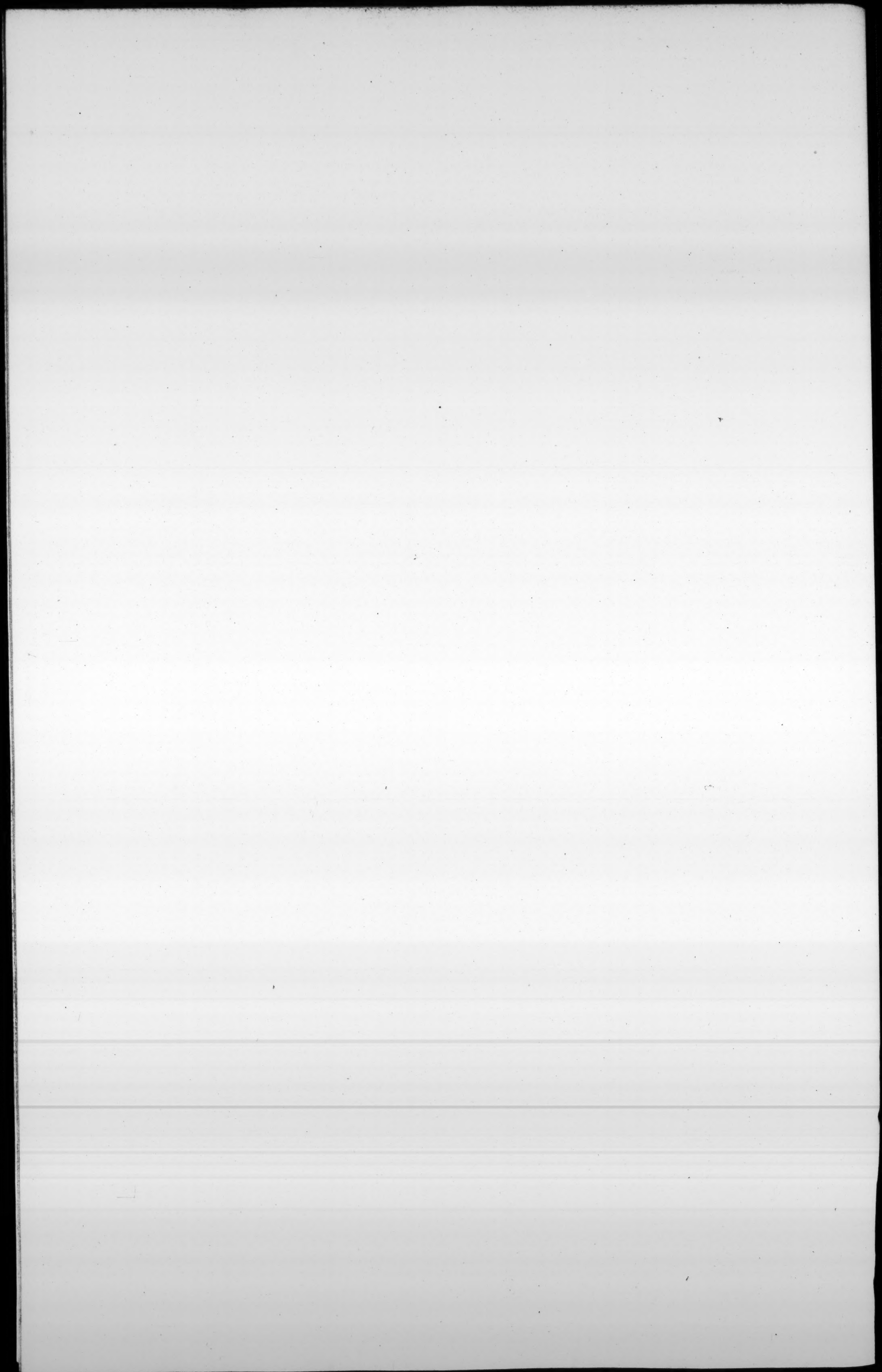
In the vicinity of the city is a vast number of pleasant country houses, called Bastides, belonging chiefly to the more opulent merchants and mechanics of Marseilles, who regularly visit these villas from the Saturday till the Monday, to relax from the fatigues of business, and indulge in country amusements: vivacity and gaiety being the characteristic of the Provençals, to a degree scarcely to be equalled. Their festivals consist of a succession of rural recreations; such as dancing, wrestling, &c. for although in general they are particularly assiduous to their various occupations, yet on those days of relaxation, like true Sybarites, they indulge in mirth and jollity, the air on all sides resounding with the mingled strains of rustic harmony.

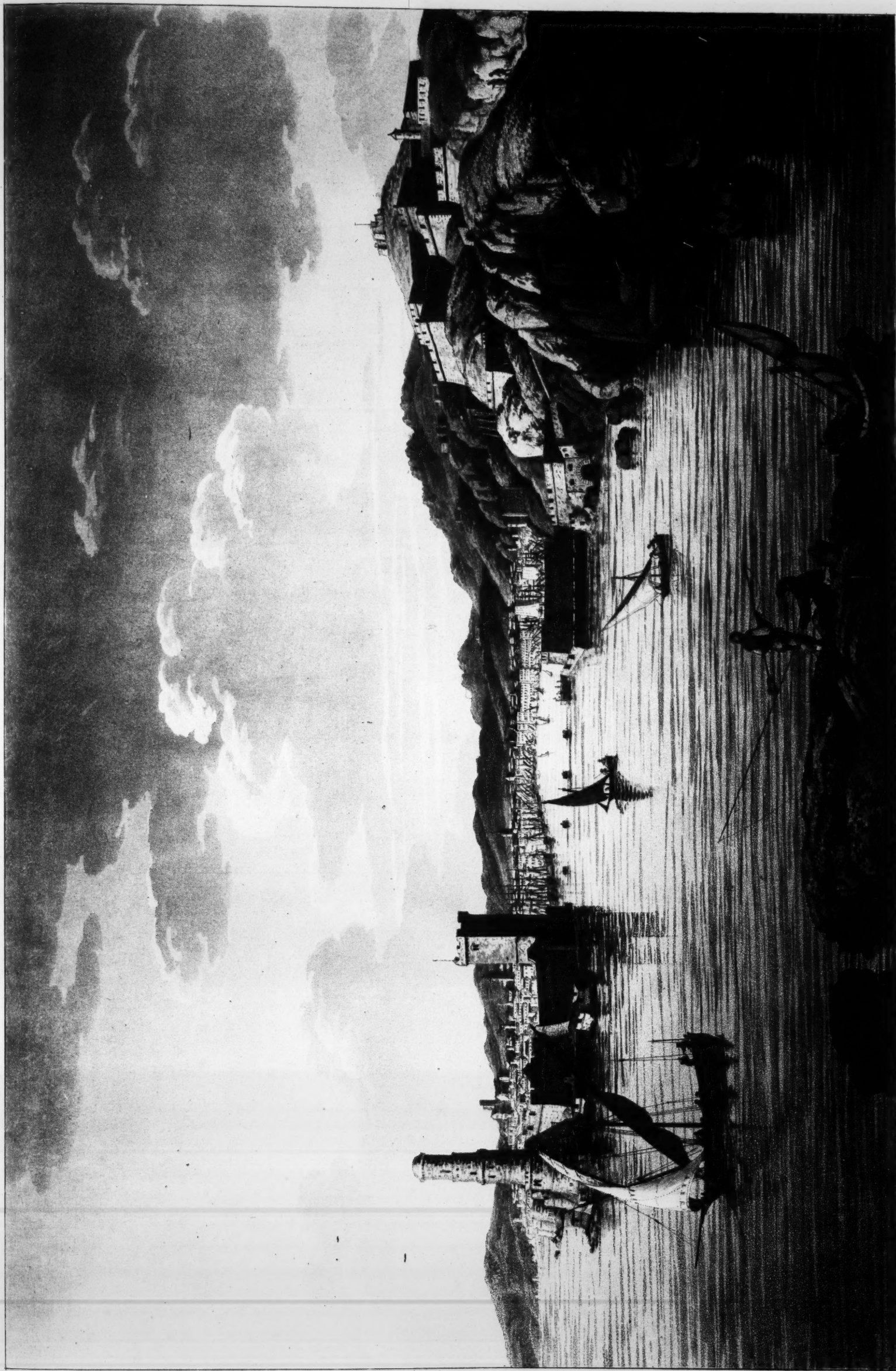
This city merits the attention of every traveller, not only from the beauty of its edifices, which are magnificent; the houses well built; the streets for the most part open, airy, and spacious; but from the celebrity of its university and colleges, besides the numerous charitable establishments for objects of every denomination. Its population is also considerable, and estimated at nearly one hundred thousand inhabitants.

Marseilles is seated eastward of an extensive gulph which serves as a road to the harbour, defended by several batteries situated on the opposite side. The strongest and most conspicuous are the forts If, Rotoneau, and Pomégue, forming so many detached islands, south west of the city.

The fort If, built in the sixteenth century by Francis the First of France, stands on a bare rock of nearly one mile in extent, the salient angles of which are fortified by redans. This fort is in the form of a parallelogram, flanked by four towers, which serve as bastions.







A. B. delin.

Apostol. Sculp.

Harbour & City of Marseilles.

LONDON: Published by A. Beaumont Jan. 1. 1794.

Plate



Rotoneau is an octangular castle, having three of its angles flanked by round towers, and surrounded by a fosse and a kind of covered-way. It was built by the Duke of Guise in the same century as the former. The extent of the island is one mile and a quarter, taken according to its greatest dimensions.

Fort Pomégué, which is nearly of the same size as the two former, has only one high tower, and some redans. The ships from the Levant generally perform quarantine on the southern side of this island.

The bay of Marseilles is not reckoned so safe as that of Toulon, ships being more exposed to the south and south-east winds. The depth of water near the coast is from five to eight fathom, and towards the centre, forty-five; but there is every where a safe bottom. The harbour is nearly enclosed by the city, and has been entirely deepened by means of machines called Caragues, invented by Belidor (a description of which is given in his *Treatise on Hydraulics*). Its length is about six hundred fathom, and width one hundred and ninety. The form of its basin is a kind of oval, bounded on each side by a large and beautiful quay of free-stone.

This harbour is capable of containing nearly seven hundred vessels of all dimensions, men of war excepted; the depth of the water not being sufficient to admit of them; so that the largest size are the galleys.

Its entrance, which is fifty-three fathom in width, is shut up every night by a large chain, supported by stone piers, fixed at about eighteen fathom and a half from each other.

It is strengthened on the south by an excellent fortress, and on the north by Fort St. John, which commands the city, and renders it very difficult of access towards the sea. Indeed it is said he built this fort in 1660, to keep the inhabitants in awe, because they pretended to be free; which gave rise to a provincial wit to observe, that the city was the Horse, but the fort was the Bridle. It is besides surrounded on every side, either by the buildings or the land, and is entirely sheltered from heavy seas by a kind of promontory; so that the shipping lie perfectly secure.

To Louis the Fourteenth may be attributed every advantage arising from their extensive commerce and prosperity; for in 1669 he granted Marseilles the privilege of a free port, and built the greatest part of the public naval edifices; such as the arsenals, supposed to contain arms for forty thousand men, magazines, yards, stocks for the construction of galleys, &c. But what must in some degree endear the memory of this monarch to every

philanthropist, is the building erected by his particular orders, called Bagnes, for the relief of the slaves condemned by the severity of their laws to perpetual punishment on board the galleys: those miserable beings, often more to be pitied than really culpable, since even the felling of a pound of salt, without the permission of government, was a sufficient offence to send hither the father of a family. In this asylum they were allowed to remain when either attacked by illness, or rendered incapable of working upon the various improvements of the harbour; being permitted to follow, for their own benefit, their respective occupations, after paying a trifling gratification to their inspector for this indulgence; and there have been frequent examples of some who have earned a sufficiency even to assist their miserable families.

CANAL OF ORGON.

THE small town of Orgon, seated not far distant from the banks of the river Durance, or Druentia, which here separates the Comtat Venaissin from Provence, has gained some repute from a most curious and well executed Canal, hewn through a lofty mountain, from whence it takes its name, and on which are seen the remains of a strong castle, intended for the defence of the town.

The entrance of the Canal is formed by a subterraneous vault, excavated in many places through the main rock, of about a mile in extent.

It was begun in the reign of Lewis the Fifteenth by the etats of Provence, and the encouragement of that sovereign; and was continued with the same alacrity by Lewis the Sixteenth till 1788.

Its utility does not at first sight appear so conspicuous as it is in reality; yet on a clearer investigation, with the assistance of a map of the country, it is easy to perceive its consequence; for, besides opening a communication between the cities of Aix and Avignon, and the lower part of Provence, it tends to enrich and fertilize an extensive tract of country which would otherwise remain barren and uncultivated, in consequence of the intense heat which prevails for the space of four months.

The river Durance being formed by the Avalanches and melting of the snow, the waters of which, particularly in the months of May and June, pour down in torrents from the summit of the Alps, it is not therefore susceptible of the like advantages. Indeed the vast swell of its waters here, combined with the irregularity of its course, occasion frequent overflowings of the country, and often cause immense damage to the provinces of Avignon and Provence. From hence originated the idea of planning the above-mentioned undertaking, which has since been in some measure so well executed (for it is not as yet entirely finished); but should this great work ever be completed, it will be of the most essential service to that part of the country.

The annexed view, taken on the spot, will give a tolerable idea of the northern entrance of the subterraneous passage, which is nearly twelve fathom in width, and eight and a half in height, having on each side a causeway of free stone of five feet and a half in width, the depth of the water about six feet and a half.

The stone work does not continue the whole way under the mountain; for in several places the rock has been found sufficiently hard to admit of its being hewn out of it entirely, and to stand without farther support.

The style in which this subterraneous passage is executed does great credit to the corps of engineers of Ponts and Chaussées, who were formerly in France in the highest estimation.

The water which is conveyed into the Canal is partly taken from the Durance, and partly from the grand canal of Crapone, which is about thirty miles in extent, and which, after several windings, precipitates itself into the Rhone and the Durance, within ten miles of Aix, and in the vicinity of the city of Arles.

From Orgon the road leading to Avignon must be left on the right, in order to reach that of Languedoc, which passes through St. Remi, where there is still extant the remains of a beautiful triumphal arch, a description of which is given in this work.



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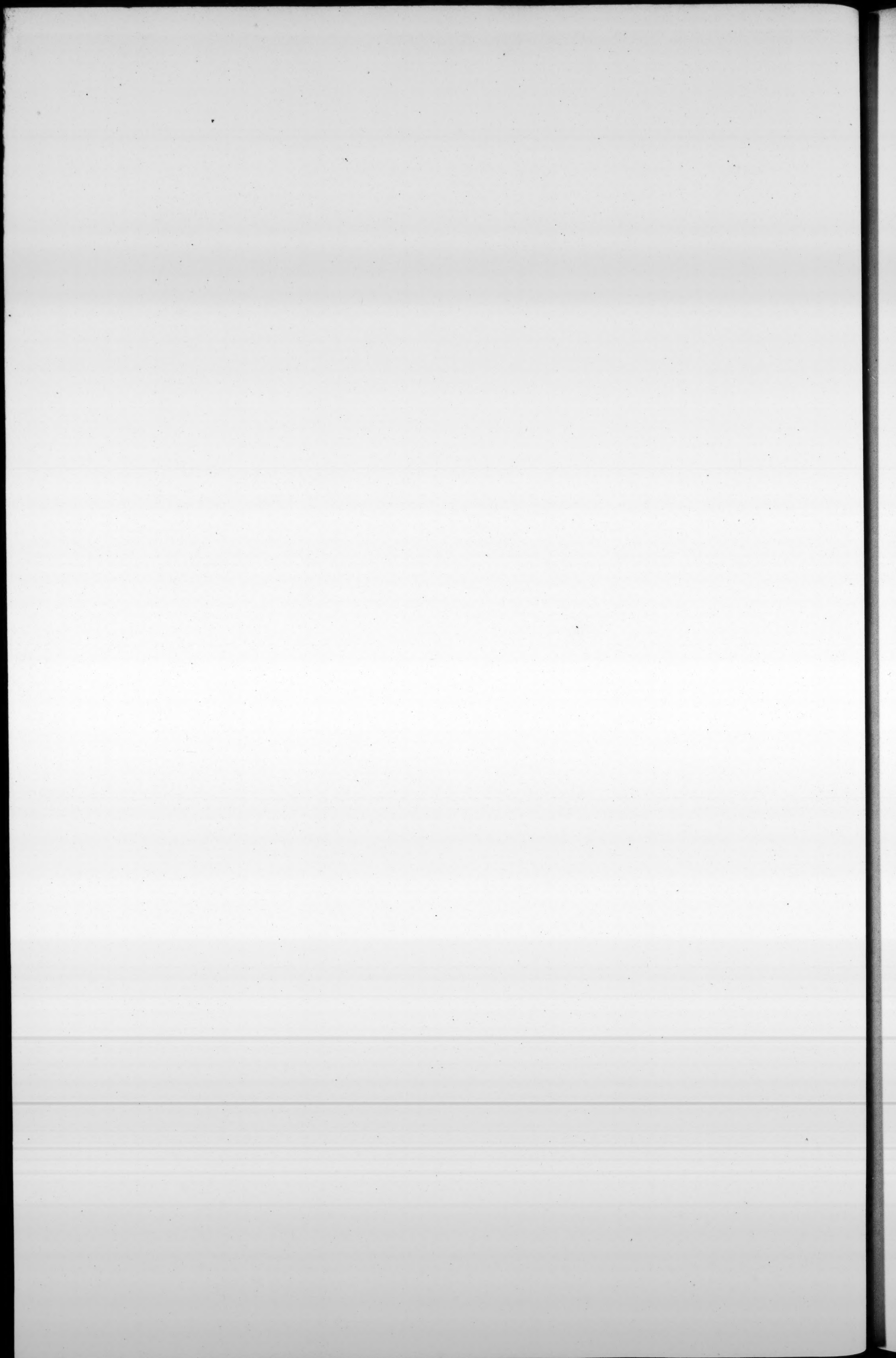
Spiegel's Sculp.

A. B. del.

Canal at Vignol.

LONDON, Published by A. Beaumont, Junr, 1794.

Plate



ENTRANCE OF THE
BAY OF TOULON.

THE outer or great road of Toulon *, as already mentioned in the description of that city, is sheltered from the south and south east winds by a long promontory, extending in a straight line from east to west, terminated by Cape Cepet, which is seated at the foot of the mountain of La Croix des Signaux.

This promontory, or more properly a peninsula, as it is joined to the continent by a kind of isthmus or neck of land, exceedingly narrow, of about half a mile in length, forms on the south a good and safe sandy beach, called St. Elme. Farther towards the east stands the beach of the Genoese, as also Cape Monegaux, which projects considerably into the sea, and the beach of Coudoulières, which is screened from the easterly winds by Cape Cepet.

The north side of the promontory is strongly guarded by batteries which line the shore, and serve to defend it, and protect the entrance of the outer road by their cross fires, together with the opposite batteries.

There are besides, St. Maudrier's Hospital, which is a beautiful building, and the Lazaretto, composed of several detached buildings, where a regular quarantine is established for any ships coming from the Levant, and other suspected places, to prevent the infection of the plague, or other contagious disorders.

Between the Hospital and the Lazaretto lies the small but sure bay of Creux St. George, which has a safe bottom and sufficient depth of water to admit of large vessels, entirely sheltered from high seas, and from the fire of the opposite batteries.

This promontory or peninsula, which is so advantageously situated for the protection of the outward road, requires but little art for its defence, as the isthmus does not exceed two hundred and forty paces in width. It may be easily strengthened by lines flanked with redans and fortins, surrounded by fossés, wells, &c.

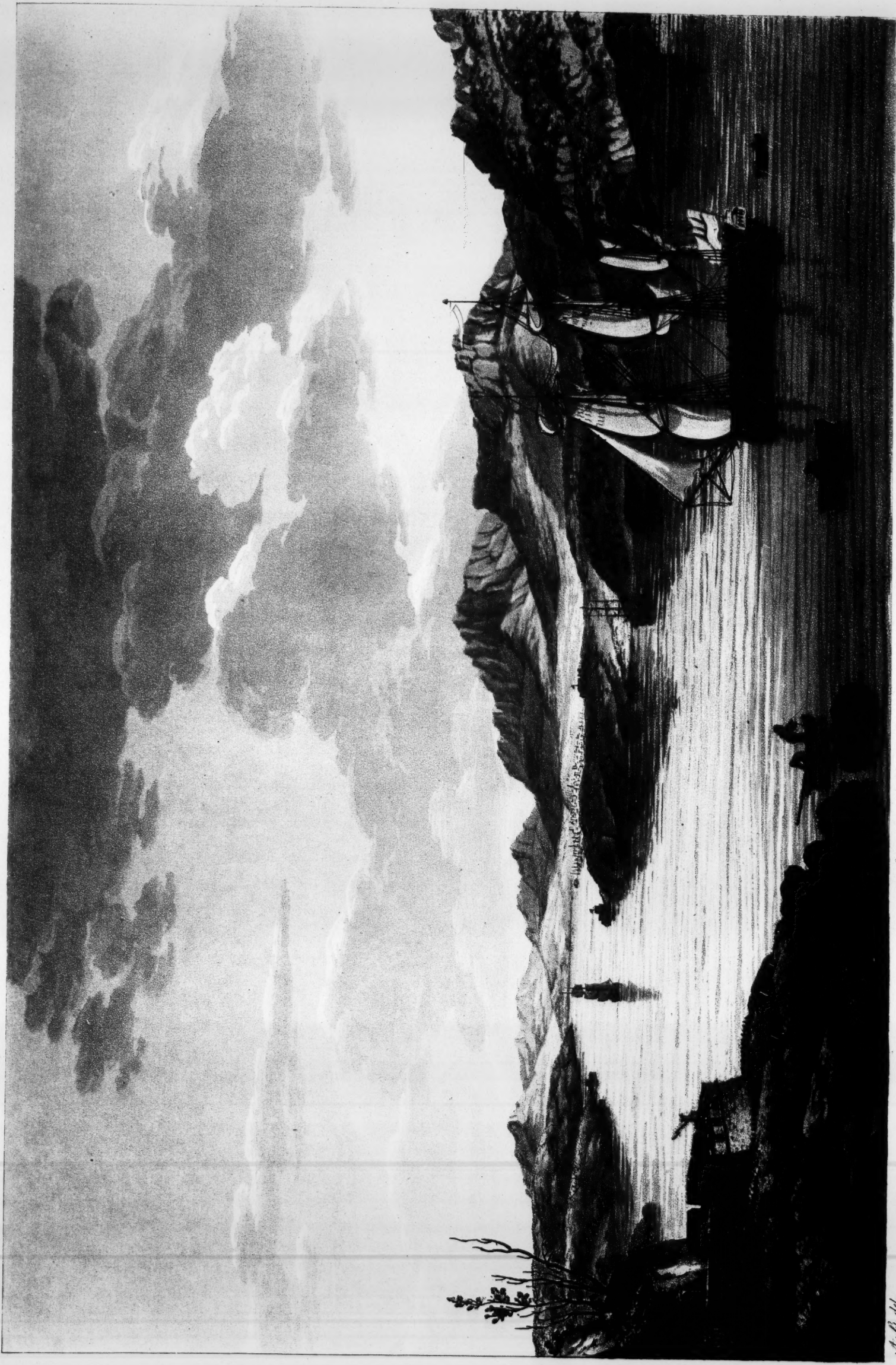
* Now called Port de la Montagne.

The Austrians and their allies, perfectly sensible of the importance of this post when they besieged Toulon in 1707, found it impracticable to force this passage, although they were masters of the heights which surround the road and the harbour.

In 1744 a naval engagement took place near Cape Cepet between the English, commanded by Admiral Mathews, and the combined fleets of France and Spain, which terminated in favour of the former: the Spaniards, however, who were the greatest sufferers, accused the French of having deserted them, and taken refuge under the batteries of the outer road. But this mystery has never yet been clearly unravelled.

A description and view of Toulon, with its harbour, &c. taken from the north side of the town, having already appeared in this work, with a sketch of the mountains, heights, &c. south of the road, the author has presumed to add the annexed View of the Entrance of the Bay, drawn from a battery erected at the foot of the mountain of La Croix des Signaux, in order to give a more exact idea of the situation of the mountains, heights, forts, and batteries, on the north side of the road and city.





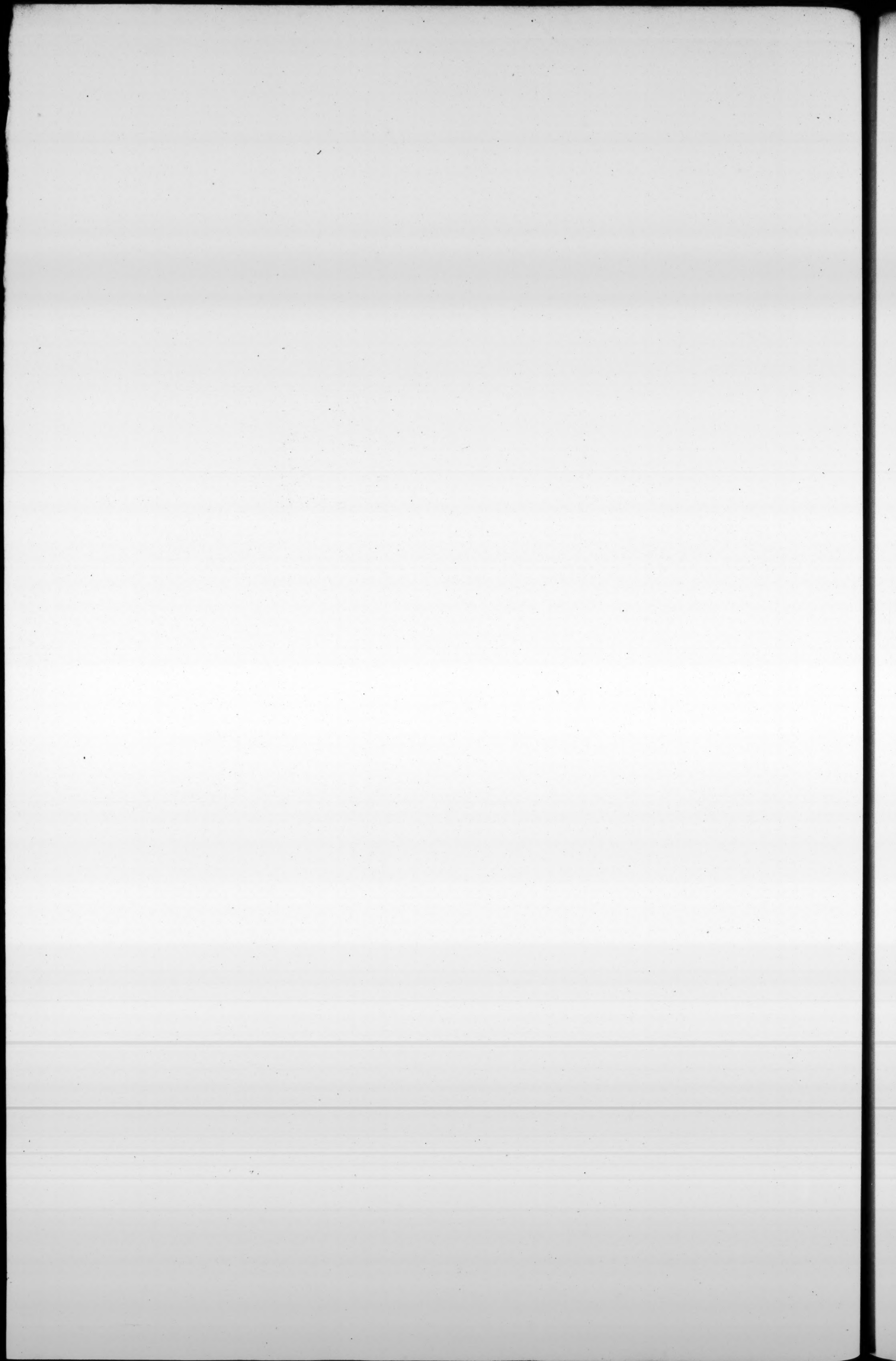
After the original.

A. B. del.

Entrance of the Bay of Tonkin.

LONDON Published at the Act directed by A. Beaumont. Jan'y 1794.

Plate



PROVINCE OF LANGUEDOC.

DESIROUS of combining instruction with amusement, and of rendering himself of some use to those who may hereafter wish to visit the southern part of France, and of directing their course to Italy by the way of Lyons (at present called Ville Affranchie) or Nice, the Author, in addition to these descriptions, explanatory of the plates, hopes to be pardoned for attempting to give a short sketch of the history of this province. He wishes his work to serve as an itinerary to travellers in exploring the beautiful fragments of antiquity which abound throughout this classic region.

Languedoc has been reckoned one of the most fertile, most populous, and largest provinces in France. It extends, as nearly as can be estimated, two hundred and four miles in length, and one hundred and two in breadth. It is said to contain above one thousand inhabitants in the space of every square league, or nine square miles, making in all about two millions three hundred thousand souls.

Before the revolution this province was governed by the *Etats*, who were answerable for the quota of taxes fixed by the French government, &c. Their parliament, which was held at Toulouse, had the power of judging all civil and criminal causes: in fact, its government was in a great measure similar to that of Provence. But since the epoch of 1789 it forms six departments, viz. the Gard, Hérault, Lozère, Ardèche, Tarn, and Aveyron.

In the time of the Romans it included *Gallia Narbonensis Prima*, a part of Aquitania, and Celtica, and was called by them *Occitania*.

In the reign of Augustus it bore also the appellation of *Braccata*, from a kind of trousers worn by the inhabitants, which was a part of dress peculiar to themselves, and by which they were distinguished from the rest of the Gauls.

On the decline of the Roman Empire the whole of this province fell under the dominion of the Burgundians and Goths; and it was afterwards governed by different fove-

reigns till the thirteenth century, at which time it was annexed to France, in the reign of Philip the Bold.

The kingdom of France being greatly enlarged by this acquisition, it was then thought necessary to divide it in two, the river Loire serving as the line of partition. The northern division included the provinces of *Langue Française* (or those which more properly spoke the French language), which were under the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Paris: the southern, the provinces of *Oc*, which were so called from the inhabitants making use of the word *Oc* for Yes. From hence has been derived the word *Languedoc*; as *Provence*, or *Provincia*, from *Pro*, and *Viçta* for vanquished. They were under the jurisdiction of the Parliament of *Toulouse*.

This rich and fertile province is watered by several large rivers, viz. the *Garonne*, the *Loire*, the *Rhone*, &c. whose copious streams, in a great measure, take their rise from the snow which perpetually covers the lofty and tremendous mountains of the *Vivaraïs*, *Cevennes*, and *Auvergne*—countries so well known by the horrid persecutions which took place against the unfortunate Protestants in the reigns of Lewis the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and even Fifteenth, owing to their own bigotry and religious intolerance, and to the vindictive spirit of their ministers, who, in order to satisfy their private vengeance and ambition, sacrificed what they ought to have looked on as the most sacred tie between man and man; fixing an indelible stain on the memory of those sovereigns who had loaded them with riches and honours.

The province of *Languedoc*, so celebrated for the variety of its productions, abounds with indigenous plants.

The *Heliotropium Europæum*, or *Turnsole*, in particular, is common in many parts of this province; as is also the *Pastel*, or, according to *Linnaeus*, the *Woad* or *Isatis*, formerly made use of in Europe, before the discovery of Mexico, instead of indigo, which has since been substituted for it, in the article of dying.

In noticing its fossil productions he must not forget to mention that there are a number of silver, copper, lead, and iron mines, and quarries of most beautiful variegated marble.

This country is also distinguished by its works of art, especially by the beauty and extent of its canals, and particularly by that which is called the *Royal or Canal of Languedoc*, first projected under Francis the First, but begun in 1666 by Louis the Fourteenth, under the direction of Peter Riquet, a celebrated hydraulic architect, who had the satisfaction of seeing it finished in 1680. This canal extends westward nearly ninety-six miles

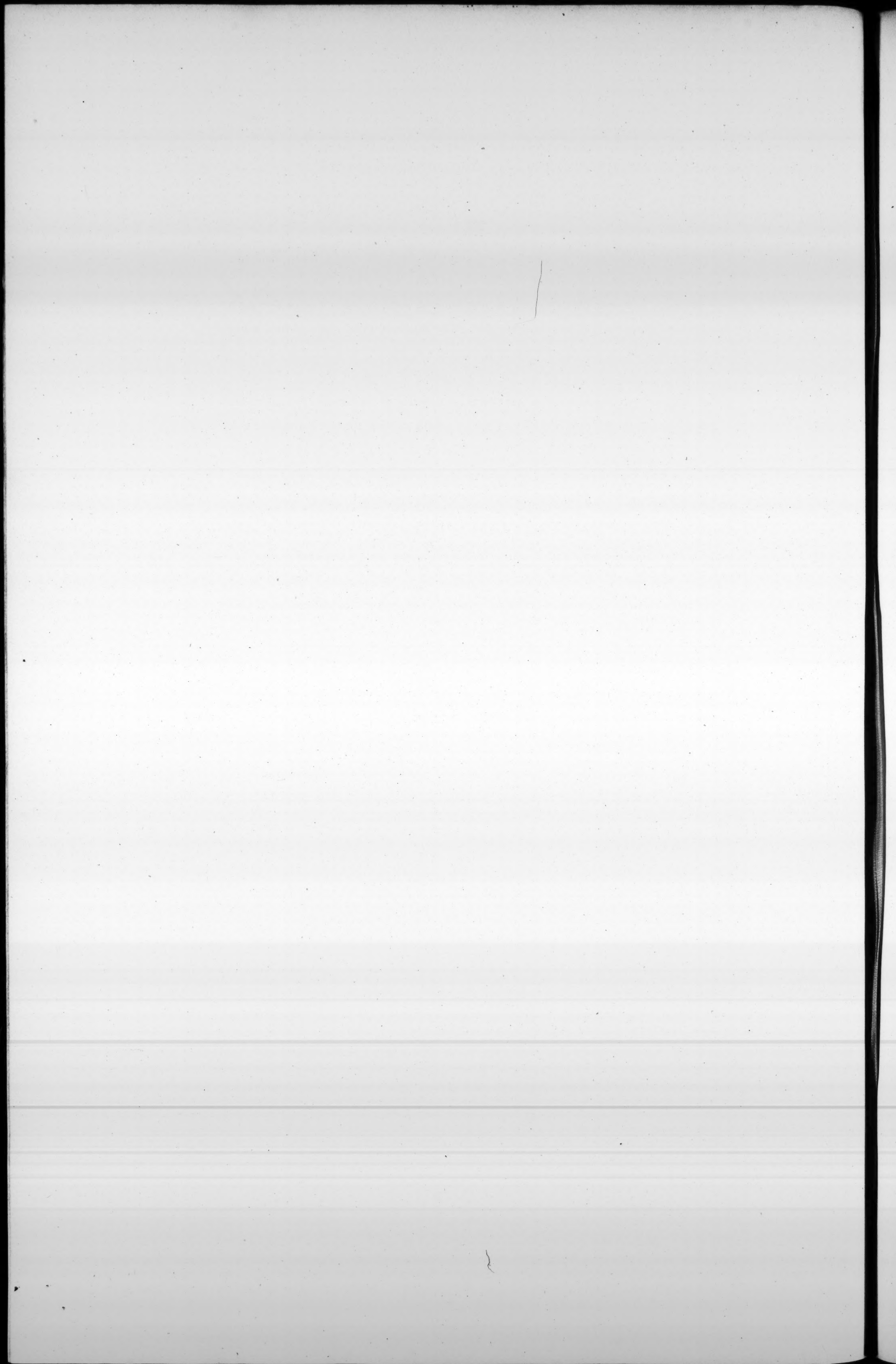
(Vide Busching's Universal Geography), and joins the Garonne a little below Touloufe, and the Mediterranean sea eastward near the city of Cette, by the lake Thau.

Its width in several places extends to one hundred and fifty-three English feet eight inches, including the causeways on each side. The sluices or flood-gates are from thirty to forty feet wide.

This wonderful canal is sufficient for the navigation of barges of ninety tons burden: it winds its way among tremendous mountains, of upwards of six hundred feet above the level of the sea, as also over bridges and roads; whilst at other times it buries itself as it were in the bowels of the earth, under mountains of more than three miles in breadth. But for a more extensive information concerning it, the Author begs to refer the reader to the description of it, illustrated with a map, published at Paris by Jean Nollin.

The maritime coast of Languedoc, which does not exceed seventy-five miles in extent, is esteemed dangerous; and more particularly that part of the Mediterranean sea called the Gulph of Lyons. For as the harbours of Agde and Cette are not sufficiently adequate to admit vessels of considerable size, such as men of war, &c. they must of course experience all the tremendous fury of the elements, if unfortunately overtaken by a storm on this coast.

The Author flatters himself the reader will pardon this digression, thinking it absolutely necessary, before he proceeds on a description of the various objects worthy of particular attention, which are diffused over this extensive province.



NISMES.

ONE of the principal cities of Languedoc, and that which perhaps chiefly merits the examination of the curious, is Nîmes.

It was originally known to the Romans, and was anciently called Nemaufis, or Civitas Nemaufensis. According to Strabo and Pliny, it once included twenty-four cities under its jurisdiction, &c. Certain it is, the city must have been formerly of considerable extent, as appears from the circuit of the ancient walls, the remains of which are still seen at some distance from the town.

The vestiges of antiquity still existing also prove it to have been a city of great opulence and magnificence.

This colony was settled by Augustus Cæsar after the famous battle of Actium, and became not only the most principal city of Gallia Narbonensis, but gave birth to a number of great men.

One of its most ancient monuments, which must ever attract the admiration of the curious, is the Temple of Caius and Lucius Cæsar, or Maison Carrée, which is still in high preservation, and enchants with the most exquisite beauty of architecture and sculpture.

It is of a rectangular form, of seventy-six English feet eleven inches in length, including the portico or pronaos, thirty-eight feet five inches in width, and as much in height.

Its entrance differs however from the generality of the Grecian and Tuscan temples, which were commonly placed in an eastern aspect, whereas this is towards the north.

It is built of a hard white stone, very little impaired. The outside of the edifice is ornamented with thirty chamfered columns of the Corinthian order, formed of three different pieces of stone.

Some architects have supposed it of the Composite order, on account of the base of the columns being Attick, and the modillions of the cornice placed in a different direction from what they generally have; but as every other part of the temple corresponds exactly to the Corinthian order, it may without hesitation be allowed to belong to it.

The foliage of the capitals is beautiful, and esteemed inimitable. The columns are placed according to the Systyle proportion, that is, at the distance of two diameters from each other; and those placed against the body of the edifice are, except two thirds of their diameter, engaged in the wall.

The entablature is about nine feet seven inches high, or four diameters and a half. The archivault and cornice are much admired.

The frize of the opposite sides are ornamented with foliage of exquisite sculpture. The portico, or pronaos, has six detached columns in front, and two on each side that support the entablature. The frize and archivault are unornamented: on the first are seen many small holes, which prove that there had been originally an inscription, fixed by means of nails leaded on the frize.

The door-way of this beautiful building is also of the Corinthian order, of ten feet by twenty-two. The temple stands on a pediment nearly six feet high, which forms in the front twelve steps of free-stone.

The interior part of the edifice, or cella, has never been arched; the light was therefore only admitted from the door, as was the practice in all Grecian temples.

Various have been the opinions of writers concerning the origin of this building; but the most satisfactory is that given by the ingenious Monsieur de Séguier, who in 1758 examined the holes made in the frize by the nails, and found the form of letters which indicated the following inscription:

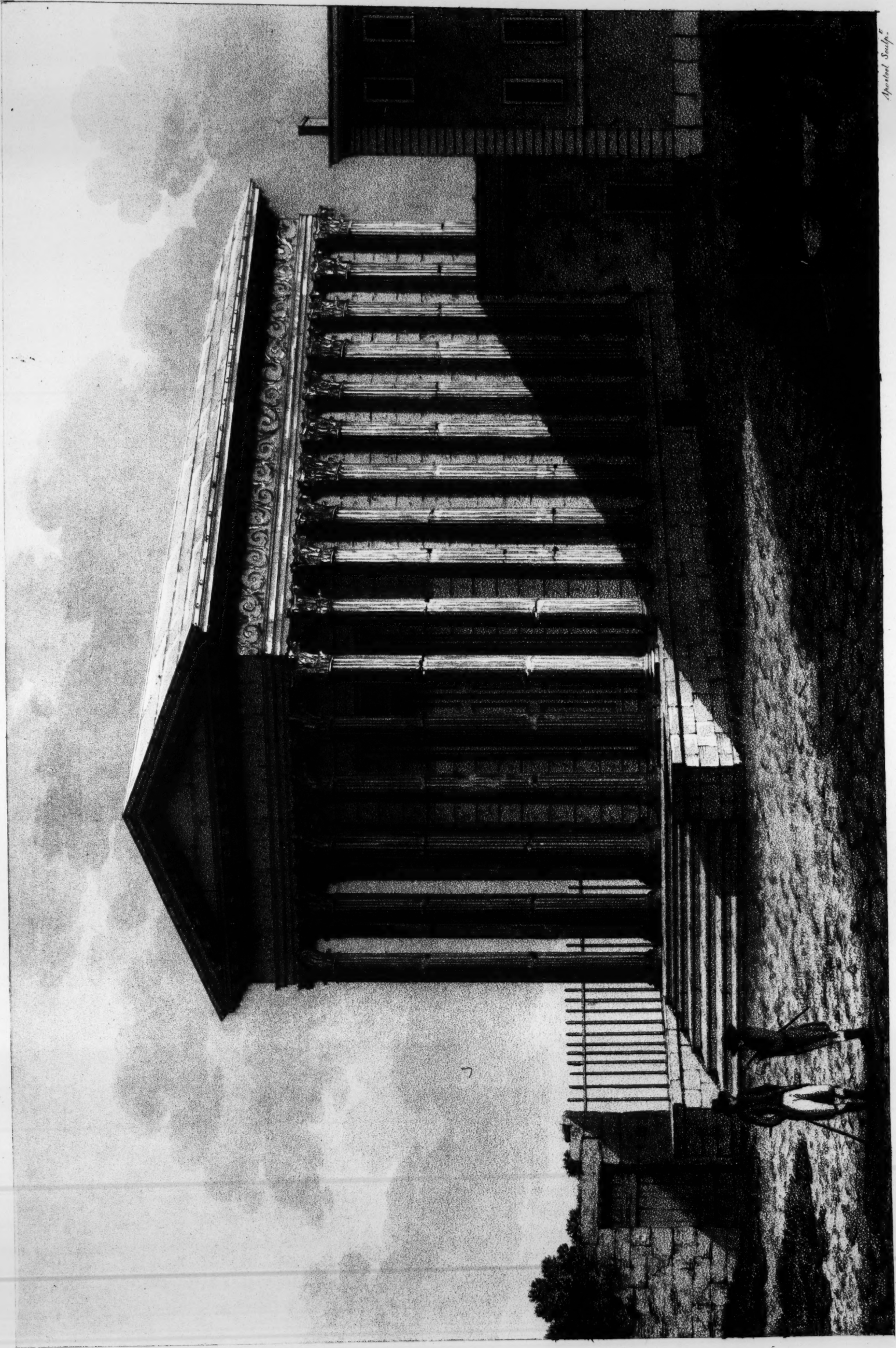
C. CÆSARI. AUGUSTI. F. COS.
L. CÆSARI. AUGUSTI. F. COS.
DESIGNATO.
PRINCIPIBUS JUVENTUTIS.

Which plainly shews that it was erected in honour of Caius and Lucius Cæsar, the grandchildren of Augustus, and sons of his daughter Julia Livia, the wife of Agrippa, by the inhabitants of Nîmes, to shew their attachment to Augustus, who had adopted these princes; and in order to secure them the empire, he caused them to be appointed Consuls, one at the age of fourteen, and the other at fifteen, on condition that they were not to exercise that function till the expiration of five years.

This temple was built on their return to Rome from a war in Asia, at which time they entered on their Consulship with L. Æmilius Paulus, in 754 of the Roman æra.

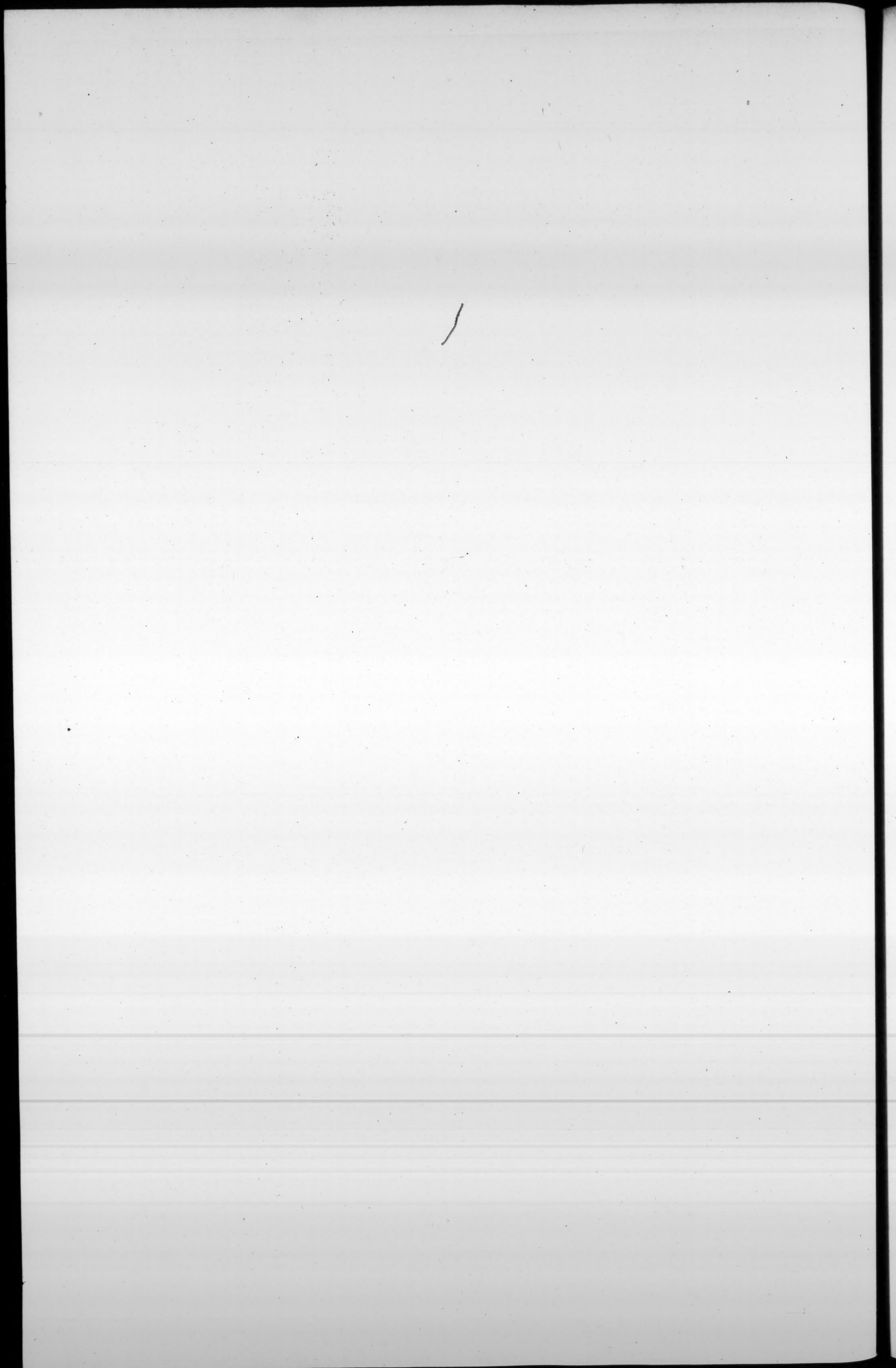
The proportions of this edifice are so happily united, as to give it an air of majesty and grandeur which cannot be beheld without emotion; and what renders this monu-





Temple of Caius & Lucius Caesar
 or
Maison Carrée

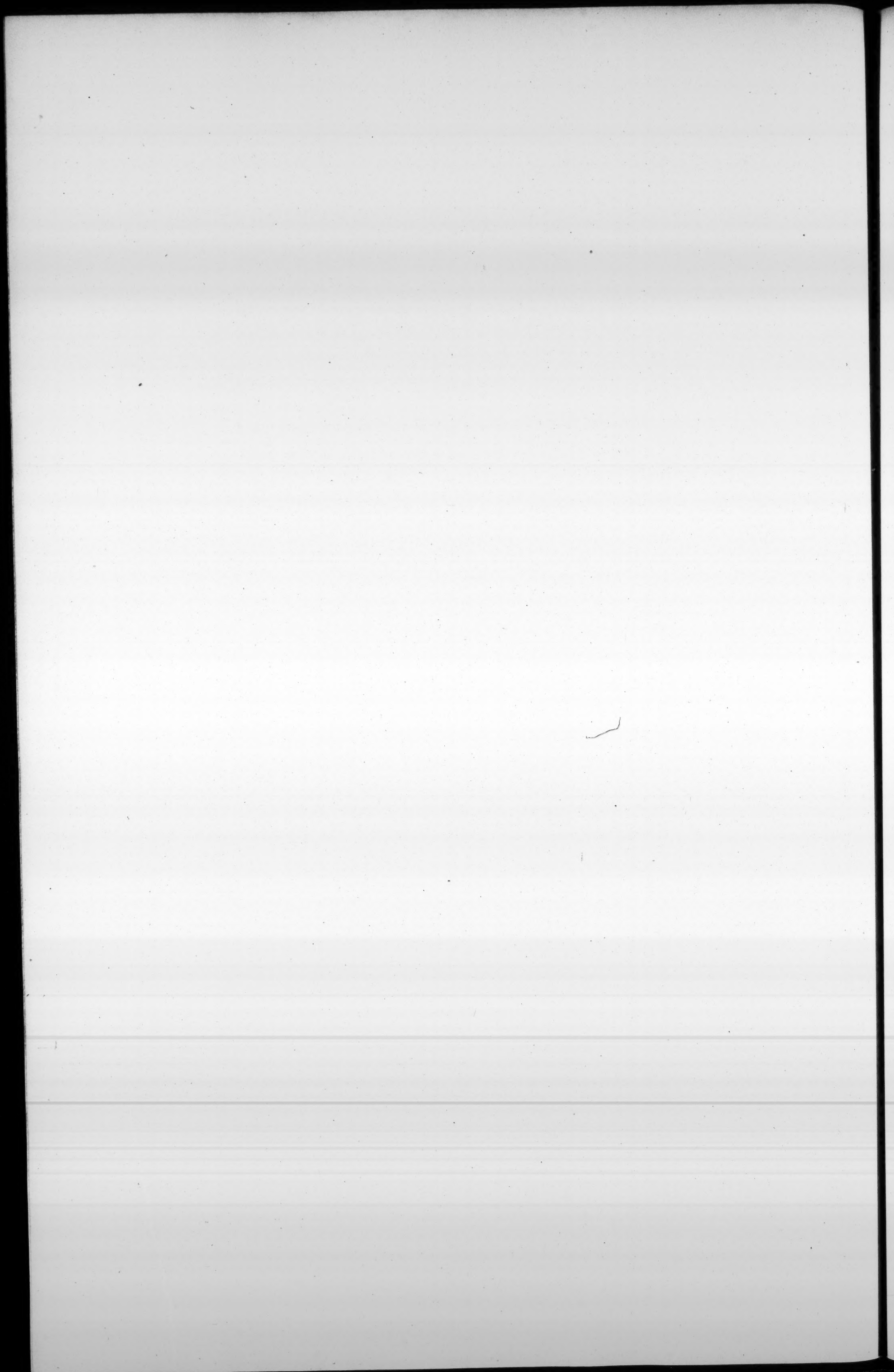
Published as the Act directs Jan'y 1794 by A. B. Sculp.



ment of Roman architecture the more curious is, that it is still entire, having been very little affected, either by the ravages of time, or the havoc of war, caused by the successive irruptions of Barbarians, who have at different periods pillaged this beautiful country, but more particularly when the French monarchy was in its infancy. That they should have spared this elegant structure, as well as others which adorn this city, is wonderful.

It has however, at different times, been put to various uses, having been even employed as a stable, &c.

It was not till 1673 that Lewis the Fourteenth ordered that it should be repaired; and he soon after granted the use of it as a church to the Augustin Fryars, in whose possession it remained till the revolution of 1789.



THE COLOSSÆUM,

OR AMPHITHEATRE, AT NISMES.

OF the numerous vestiges of Roman antiquities still extant, there are evidently none which display more magnificence and elegance than their Amphitheatres; since even their ruins, after the lapse of at least fifteen centuries, fix the attention of every judicious observer, and command the admiration and veneration of all lettered travellers; striking them with ideas of the sublime and beautiful:—sentiments which are particularly experienced at the sight of the Colossæum at Nismes.

The following description of this edifice may be relied on as accurate, the dimensions having been taken by the Author himself, as well as the annexed view, which exhibits the Amphitheatre in its present state.

It is certainly one of the finest monuments of the kind now extant, being in much higher preservation than those at Rome and Verona, although its arena is filled up with houses.

The Colossæum at Rome, the most stupendous work of the kind now remaining from antiquity, has only one half of the external circuit existing, the other half being scarcely to be traced by fragments of ruined walls.

The interior of the amphitheatre at Verona may be esteemed more perfect than the other two, owing to its having been modernized; but the exterior of the building is in a similar situation with that at Rome.

Writers having, in general, differed with regard to the height and extent of these vast monuments of architecture, the Author ventures to subjoin some few observations, deduced from his own calculations, made on the spot; as also to state the manner in which he has been able to judge of their different magnitudes or proportions*.

* The internal circumference of the Amphitheatre at Nismes, taken from the first seat contiguous to the arena, is seven hundred and five feet, and from the highest towards the attic, one thousand one hundred and ten feet and a half; these numbers added together make one thousand eight hundred and fifteen feet and an half, of which the medium number is nine hundred and seven feet and three quarters, or ten thousand eight hundred and ninety-three inches; these divided by twenty-one (which is allowing sufficient room for one person) make five hundred and eighteen and five-seventh places in each row. This number also multiplied by thirty-two, which is the number of steps or rows of seats one above the other in the Amphitheatre, makes the sum total to be sixteen thousand five hundred and ninety-nine places, within one-seventh; so that we may conclude that the Colossæum at Nismes is capable of containing a number of spectators equal to sixteen thousand five hundred and ninety-nine.

From pursuing the undermentioned mode of calculation it will appear, that as the medium circumference of the amphitheatre at Rome is equal to one thousand five hundred and ninety-two English feet, it is sufficiently capacious to contain thirty-four thousand persons fitting, allowing twenty-one inches for each spectator. That of Verona being one thousand three hundred feet in medium circumference, it is capable of containing twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight persons. That at Nîmes being nine hundred and seven feet and three quarters in medium circumference, sixteen thousand five hundred and ninety-nine persons.

This Amphitheatre is of an elliptic figure, which is generally the form of those edifices; the direction of its largest diameter being from east to west, and its extent, taken from out to out, about four hundred and thirty-eight feet; the least diameter, from north to south, three hundred and thirty-eight; and the total height of the building seventy feet and an half.

The external part of the Colossæum at Nîmes was ornamented in the following manner: it consisted of two stories, and one attic; the first composed of an open gallery of sixty arcades, divided by the same number of projecting pilasters of the Tuscan order, two feet two inches in width, and nearly the same in thickness.

The arcades served as so many entrances to the edifice, and led to several long arched vaults, through which the spectators were admitted into the Amphitheatre, without the least danger and confusion*.

Over the first range of arcades, which was used by the people as a portico or piazza, is the second story, consisting of the same number of arches, separated by columns, instead of pilasters, which stand perpendicularly on the latter.

The architecture of the superior story or gallery, although in appearance much lighter than the first, is also of the same order; though, owing to some ornaments which still exist, over the astragal, or on the capital, it has been thought to belong to the Doric order; but as the whole of the column measures exactly seven times its greatest diameter, or fourteen modules, and that the entablature has also the just proportion of the Tuscan order, according to Vitruvius, it may be allowed to belong to it.

* How unlike the structure of our modern theatres in this respect! The ancients were surely more judicious in the disposal of their buildings, as they prevented, by the width and multitude of their entrances, those shocking accidents which so frequently happen by the vile narrow passages through which the spectators crowd in and out of our places of amusement.

The arcades of the upper gallery are partly closed by a small parapet, and the space between the arch and the architrave of the entablement, in both galleries, is four feet three inches; which is an uncommon distance.

The attic is nearly entire, but without ornament, serving merely as a finish to the edifice. Round its external circumference, and over each arcade, are consoles, or stone brackets, placed two and two, projecting nearly twenty inches, of two feet in breadth, and as much in thickness. Each of these consoles has a hole in the centre, of about eleven inches in diameter, corresponding with one of the same size, pierced above the superior cornice. These holes were made to admit beams, or large round pieces of timber, to the end of which were fixed pulleys, &c. to support a kind of awning or covering, placed in the interior of the building, for the convenience of the spectators to shelter them, either from intense heat or inclemency of weather. These awnings were called *velaria*, and were literally rolls of canvas, extended by means of the posts, pulleys, &c. already described, as also by others fixed in the arena.

Besides the first range of arcades, which led to the vaulted passages, and from hence to the podium, or seat contiguous to the arena, esteemed the most honourable, are four large gates, ornamented with frontons or pediments, and situated at the extremity of each diameter of the arena, through which the gladiators and wild beasts entered.

Over the north gate appear two bulls in alto relievo, tolerably well executed. These bulls are emblematic, and seem to favour the general opinion that Nîmes was originally a Roman colony; it being a rule with the ancient Romans to trace the boundary of their new establishments with the plough drawn by those animals.

Some writers have also supposed them emblems denoting that the Amphitheatre had been erected at the expence of the people. Many of their medals and coins found in this city bear a similar type. The other gates are totally without ornament.

The internal part of the edifice does not appear to have ever been greatly embellished, though there are still some trifling ornaments existing about the railing or balustrade, erected to protect the spectators from the ferociousness of the wild beasts.

There were originally thirty-two rows of steps or seats, rising one above the other, from eighteen to twenty inches in breadth, and from eighteen to twenty-four in height; for the steps are not all of equal size; these seats were of stone, most of which still remain.

For the convenience of the spectators there were also several passages or avenues, called

vomitoriaë, which led from the arched vaults before mentioned to the seats. The vomitoriaë were divided into three rows, each containing thirty of these avenues ; so that ninety separate entrances led to the interior of the Amphitheatre.

This superb edifice is built of free-stone, most of the blocks being of an amazing size, the Author having himself measured several of eighteen feet long, two feet high, and twenty inches broad. Many of them are joined together by a strong cement, but the greater part are merely placed one over the other, with a short iron bar or cramp leaded in each.

It has been noticed that the external architecture of this noble building had not many of its ornaments existing ; yet the figures of two children suckled by a she wolf, in bas relief, standing on a pillar between the eastern and northern gates, must not be omitted ;— a trait of history so universally known, that it needs no comment. It is however an undoubted proof that the privilege of Roman citizens was granted to the inhabitants of Nîmes soon after the establishment of the colony. There is besides on one of the pillars of the superior portico, contiguous to the northern gate, the figures of two gladiators, in the heat of combat, holding a poignard in one hand, and a shield in the other. There are also some others, of too indelicate a nature to allow of being described in the present work.

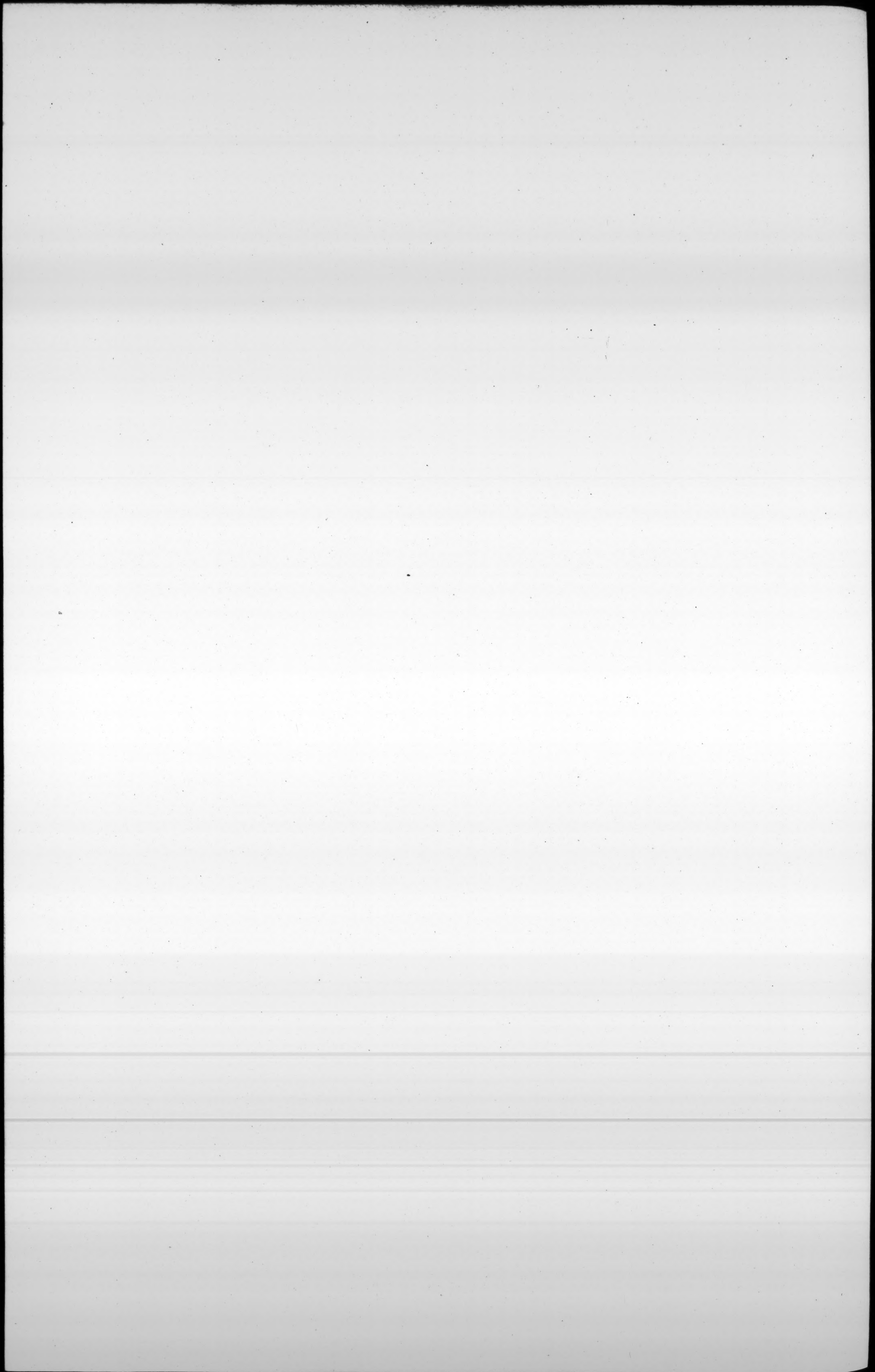
The Author however purposed subjoining to his original plan an extra plate, representing the most curious figures and statues found in this city.

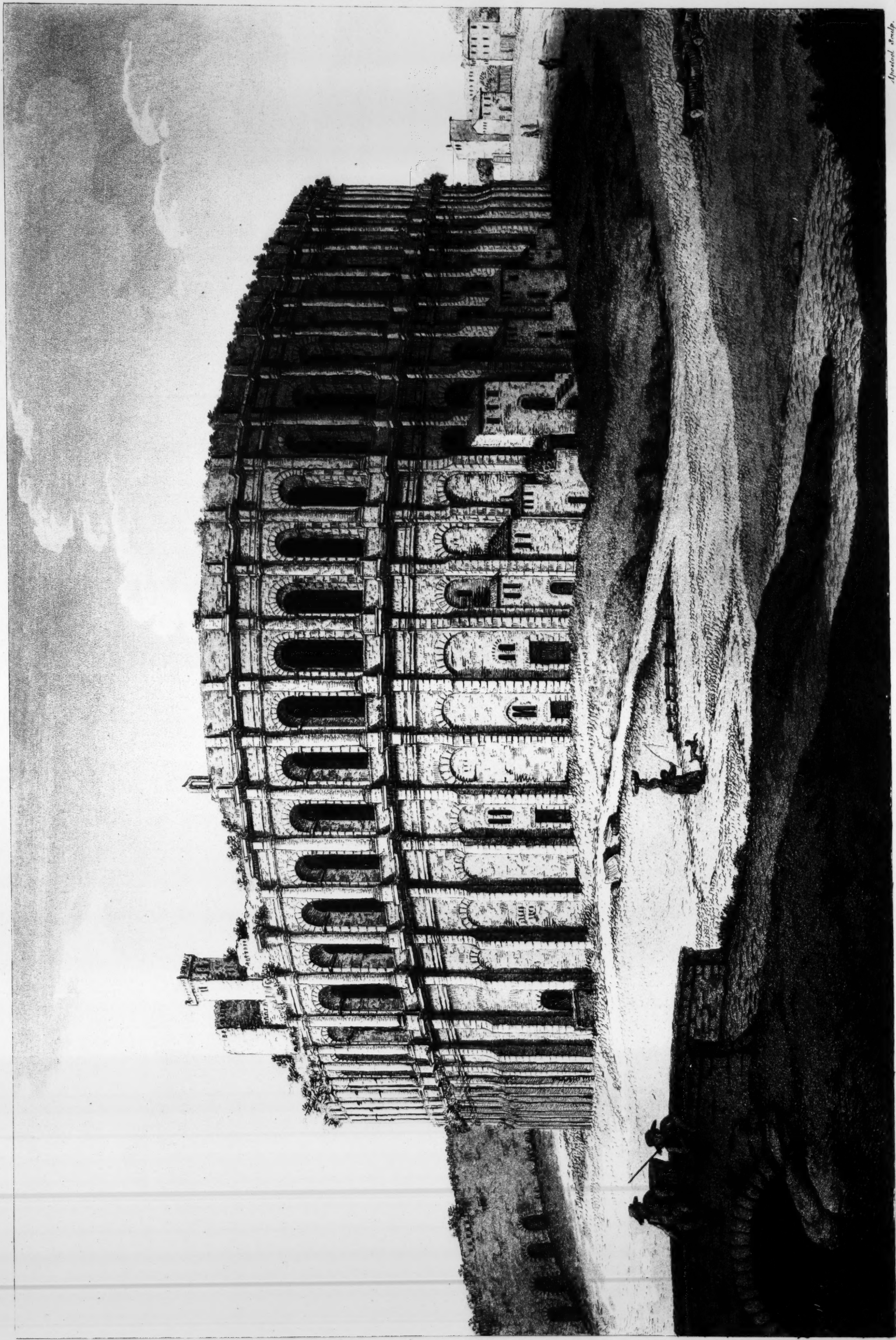
At the commencement of the fifth century this noble edifice was still made use of in its original state ; but in 472 the town, as well as the rest of the province, having fallen under the dominion of the Visigoths, the inhabitants of Nîmes were denied the use of it. These barbarians, in the subsequent wars which they had with the Franks, fortified it as a citadel, and raised within it a castle ; two towers of which are partly to be seen. They surrounded it with a broad and deep fosse, which was not filled up till the thirteenth century.

In 720 it fell into the hands of the Saracens, who kept it till 737, when Charles Martel of France having defeated them, and taken Nîmes, he endeavoured in vain to destroy the Colosseum, but was forced to keep it as a citadel.

After that time the Counts of Provence made most excellent use of it in several of their wars, having sustained a number of successive attacks in it ; so that its preservation is truly wonderful.







Colosseum or Amphitheatre at Rome.

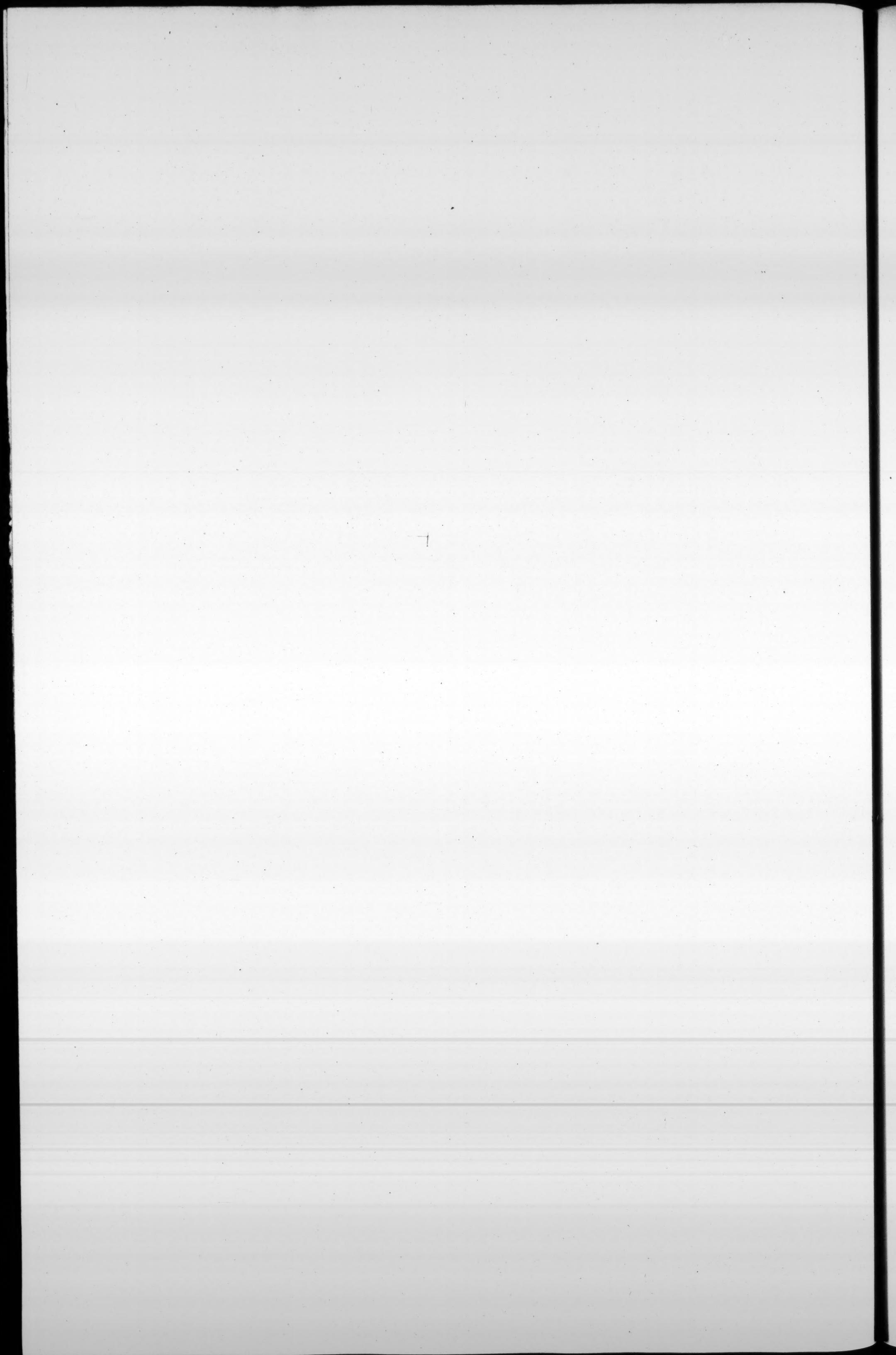
Published as the Art Director Jan. 1, 1794, by A. Beaumont.

Plate

They gave it the name of *Castrum Arenarum*; and it was guarded by knights, who bore the appellation of *Milites Castrum Arenarum*.

The Counts of Provence also built, in the interior of the Amphitheatre, a palace for their residence, and a church called St. Martin's; the steeple of which is still in being.

In 1226, the Knights, who then guarded the citadel, yielded it to Lewis the Eighth; but in 1391, Charles the Sixth, having built another fort, the *Colossæum* was evacuated. The houses, however, which had been erected in the arena, remained. Francis the First, in 1533, passing through Nîmes, ordered them to be pulled down; but the misfortunes which happened to him soon after prevented the completion of his design. Similar orders were issued by the late unfortunate monarch, Lewis the Sixteenth; but they have not as yet been entirely demolished.



TURRIS MAGNA, OR TOURMAGNE.

VARIOUS have been the opinions and conjectures advanced by different writers, as to the occasion and time of the erection of this edifice. But as there are neither inscriptions nor bas-reliefs existing which can prove with any certainty its origin, the Author fears it is likely to remain a problem difficult, if not impossible, perfectly to resolve. He can therefore only venture to offer to the public his own remarks on this subject, adding at the same time the dimensions and proportions of this fragment of antiquity as taken by himself upon the spot.

This ruin, which certainly attracts the attention of the curious more by its form and stupendous size, than by the beauty of its architecture, is called *Turris Magna*, or *Tourmagne*, signifying a Great Tower : an appellation which seems to have been given to this edifice of a much later date than that of its erection, probably owing to its being higher, and of course more conspicuous, than those which flanked the walls of the city ; for it is evident that this could not have been its original name, as it has neither the form of what was called by the ancients a tower, nor even of any building made use of by the Romans for a similar purpose. It has however, from its extreme height and construction, been supposed to have been intended at first as a watch or signal tower, allowing that at that period the sea extended to Nîmes, though in the sequel it will appear that it has been fortified, having been used as a fort in the reign of Charles the Seventh of France ; but these fortifications were totally destroyed at the peace of 1629.

The Author is led to suppose, from its remains in its present ruined state, that it was originally erected in honour of some great exploit relating to the establishment of the colony, or to some victory gained by the Romans over the neighbouring nations ; in like manner as the *Turbia* in the county of Nice, which was a trophy erected by the Senate of Rome, and which now exhibits the appearance of an old ruined tower which has greatly suffered from the barbarity of successive ages. It stands on the top of a mountain which

overlooks the town of Monaco, and, according to Strabo and Pliny, was the *Trophæ Augusti* of the ancients. Vide the Author's *Historical and Picturesque Travels to the Maritime Alps*; a translation of which has been published in this country without his consent, and which translation was noticed as an original work in the *Monthly Review* for March 1793, page 308.

The following is a description of the *Tourmagne* which is the subject of the annexed view. It was originally composed of four stories. The plan of the first was that of an irregular heptagon of two hundred and sixty-one feet and three quarters in circumference; and as it served as a base or pediment to the building, was a kind of solid of twenty-five feet high, the greatest part of which is still remaining, but without any ornament. On the three eastern facades are niches of seven feet in depth, six in height, and four in width, which was doubtless intended for the reception of statues analogous to the erection of the edifice. The second story is thirty-one feet high, and only one hundred and fourteen in circumference. It forms a regular octagon, and is also without ornament, a cornice excepted, which appears to have originally surrounded the building, without either frieze or architrave. The entrance to it is towards the north-east; part of the door is still visible which led to a stair-case that conducted to the summit of the edifice, but of which no part at present remains. A plan of this curious ornament of antiquity, sketched out in the annexed plate, will give the reader some idea of the form and variety of its cavities, which were very judiciously introduced by the Romans in the walls of the building, in order to diminish its weight or pressure. The form or figure of the third and fourth story was similar to that of the second, with only this difference, that these were decorated with a cornice and pilasters of the *Doric* order, of which there are some parts remaining. The total height of the building, in its present state, is eighty-three feet and an half; but it is a received opinion, that it extended only to one hundred and twenty-four: this calculation however cannot be known to a certainty, although great pains have been taken to trace the origin of its foundation, as also the æra in which it was erected.

Besides the antiquities at *Nîmes* already described, the Author particularly recommends to the attention of the curious the *Temple of la Fontaine*, which is only half a mile from the *Tourmagne*. This monument, if we may judge from the remains which have escaped the cruel hand of time, appears to have been dedicated to some Divinity. It is of a rectangular form, of forty-eight feet and a half in length, and thirty-one in breadth, the height being forty feet; the whole constructed of large blocks of stone joined together without cement

as is the roof, which is arched above, without any external ornaments. The internal part of the edifice contains fragments of columns and pilasters of the Composite order. On each side there are niches in the inter-columniation of the walls for the different Deities to whom the temple was dedicated. From the pieces of Mosaic work which still lie scattered about, it is highly probable that the floor had been formerly ornamented with it, and indeed the whole of its remains indicate the former magnificence of the building. Divers have been the opinions concerning the Divinity to whom it was consecrated; some have supposed Vesta, and others Diana; but as to the first, the form refutes the assertion, as the ancient temples of that goddess were all circular. Again, those of Diana were of the Ionic order; whereas this is partly Corinthian and partly Composite. Others again have imagined it dedicated to the god Nemausus; and this indeed appears the most probable, he being the titular deity of Nîmes. The inscriptions and medals found in the environs of the city, seem also to corroborate this opinion. Be that however as it may, the temple was undoubtedly built in 729 of the Roman æra, and served A. D. 990, as a convent to the Benedictine Nuns, who in 1562 fell a prey to the ravages which at that period desolated all the southern provinces of France. While the antiquities of Nîmes will gratify the taste of the classic traveller, its inhabitants will not fail to interest the feelings of the Philanthropist; for this city, so justly ranked among the most capital and flourishing in the South of France, contained prior to the revolution of 1789, about forty-eight thousand souls, one third of which at least were Protestants. The prosperity of its inhabitants was in a good measure owing to the industry and activity of the latter, who were most of them at the head of extensive manufactories of silk and cotton.

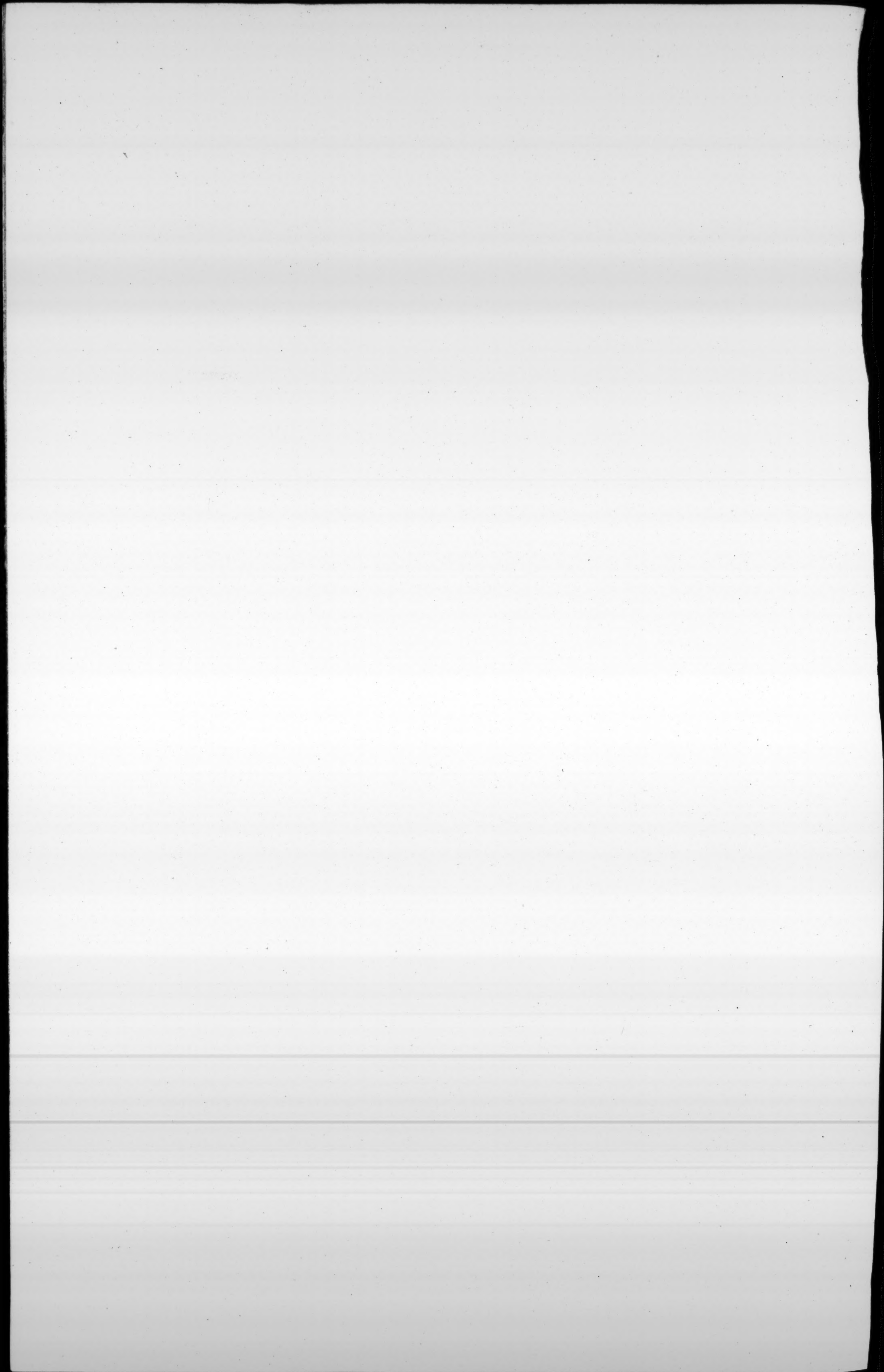
This difference in matters of religion had at all times produced a schism between the individuals of the two sects into which the inhabitants are divided: it did not however occasion any material dissensions between them for upwards of twenty years, those of each party keeping by themselves, being as it were strangers to the other, and distinguishing one another only, by way of derision, as the people of the *toi* and the *vous*, or of the *thou* and the *you*, alluding to the manner in which they repeated the Lord's Prayer; one saying, 'Nôtre Pere qui êtes aux Cieux, que *votre* nom soit sanctifié, &c.' and the other, 'Nôtre Pere qui es au Ciel, que *ton* nom soit sanctifié,' &c. The Protestants being proscribed the regular worship according to their form of religion, were under the necessity of concealing themselves, as well as their ministers, from their fellow citizens, when they performed and attended divine worship.

There meetings were held in the open air, the service being usually performed in a valley called the Desert, about a mile or two from the town.

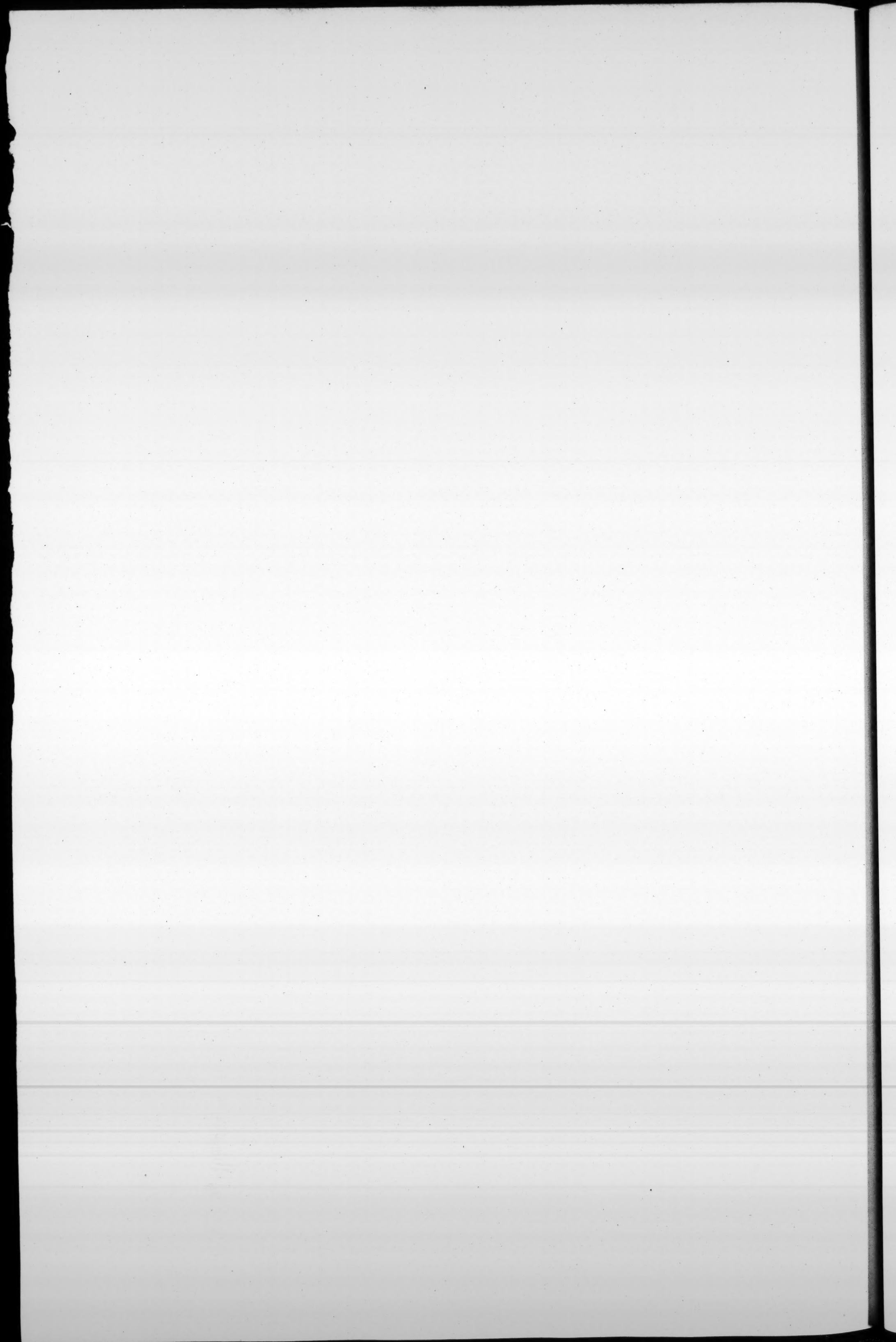
The Author had the satisfaction in 1787 of attending one of these meetings, and never will the sentiments of admiration and respect with which he was inspired by the sight of this truly patriarchal devotion, aided by the awful and majestic silence of the auditors, be effaced from his memory.

Let the reader figure to himself the delightful and interesting scene of upwards of fifteen thousand individuals, proscribed as before mentioned on account of their religious principles, assembled in the most devout and peaceable manner, to chaunt the praises of the Almighty, and intercede for those who oppressed them: add to this glorious and enchanting sight, the presence of a Prince of the illustrious House of Brunswick, with his family, promiscuously mingled with the people, combining their prayers to those of the multitude, with unaffected devotion and fervour, and he will agree with the Author, that it is impossible by any verbal description to do justice to so sublime a spectacle.









PONT DU GARD, OR AQUEDUCT OF LANGUEDOC.

THE sentiments of admiration and astonishment, which every intelligent traveller must naturally experience at a sight of the majestic and beautiful remains of Roman edifices still existing in the city of Nîmes, will doubtless be greatly increased on approaching the curious monument which forms the subject of the present description.

This wonderful work, which is called Pont du Gard, or Pons Gardonis, is a noble specimen of the magnificence of the ancients, both as to the beauty and elegance of its design, as well as the boldness of execution.

That the whole should be so perfectly preserved is truly wonderful; and that it still exhibits all its original splendour and solidity, will appear evident from the annexed View, which is an exact representation of its present state. It is situated in a most romantic and solitary spot, about ten miles north east of Nîmes, over the river Gardon, and in the middle between the villages of Remoulin and St. Prevot.

This superb building is, properly speaking, only a part of the beautiful aqueducts which conveyed to this city streams of pure water from the fountains of Eure and Airain, which extended near thirty miles in length. The water, thus conveyed near the capital, was deposited in reservoirs, and from thence carried on, by means of smaller aqueducts or pipes, to different parts of the city, as well as to the Arena of the Colossæum, for the representation of naval engagements; a scene which is supposed to have been frequently exhibited in that noble edifice.

On a retrospective view of the wonderful undertaking of the Pont du Gard, with that of its expence, the time and workmanship, besides those of many others similar to this, and even still more extensive (such as the Roman aqueducts, many of the remains of which are still extant, viz. that of Spoleto in Umbria, Baya near Naples, Frejus in Provence, that of Lyons, now Ville Affranchie, and others equally magnificent; comprehending also their principal roads, such as the Via Apia, Via Flaminia, Via Aurelianna, &c. all of which

parted from Rome, as from one common center, and, like the radii of a circle, extended to the extremity of the empire), we must agree, that the moderns have not as yet excelled, or even equalled, the ancients in the perfection, magnificence, and solidity, of their public undertakings. Those indeed of the present age, which come the nearest to theirs, are our fortifications and canals.

But to return to the subject of the annexed View. This superb building is situated between two tremendous mountains, the elevated summits of which, covered with trees and shrubs of various sorts, form a most pleasing and delightful valley, watered by the Gardon, or Gardonis, a small but romantic river running among rocks, the sand of which produces gold, as we learn from M. de Reaumur, in his essay on this subject, inserted in the Memoirs of the French Academy for the year 1718. It rises from among the permanent snow which covers the mountains of Cevennes, and which, after frequent windings, runs through this Bridge or Aqueduct, and throws itself into the Rhone, at some distance from the city of Baucaire, or Belloquadra.

The pellucid and azure waters of this river, whose course is frequently checked by huge pieces of rock detached from the adjacent mountains, form a number of natural cascades, which being overshadowed on each side with trees and shrubs, they wonderfully improve the beauty of the scene; whilst, on the other hand, the noise made by the rushing of the waters over such immense pieces of rock, and re-echoed by the neighbouring hills, serves to break that awful silence which the solitude of the situation would naturally inspire. Add to this, the noble and superb piece of antiquity, which absolutely unites the two mountains before mentioned, and which has stood, as it were, unimpaired for so many ages, conspire to render this the most ravishing and enchanting spot the Author ever beheld; affording at the same time most ample matter for the contemplative mind.

The whole of this edifice is constructed of large blocks of free-stone, most of which are placed one over the other without cement, and so remarkably hard, that the angles remain as sharp as if they had been lately cut.

With regard to the dimensions and proportions of this edifice, few writers have agreed. Even the learned Doctors Brown and Smollet have differed in this point; the former making the top to be one hundred and eighty-six feet above the water of the river, and the latter (comprehending the aqueduct on the top) one hundred and seventy-four feet three inches. The Author therefore flatters himself that his own calculations, taken with great precision and accuracy, will not be unacceptable to the public.

The total length of the building, between the two mountains, is eight hundred and seventy English feet and a half; its height (including also the aqueduct at the top) only one hundred and fifty-six from the surface of the river; and its width, taken from the first tier of arches, thirty-eight feet five inches and a half, without the modern addition, which will be noticed hereafter.

This beautiful work consists of three bridges, or tiers of arches, one above the other, of the Tuscan order, the symmetry of which is inconceivable. The first of these, which is sixty-four feet and three quarters in height, and five hundred and thirty-one and two thirds in length, is formed of six arches, of different widths, extending in the span from seventy-two to eighty feet.

The second, which is one hundred and twenty-nine feet and a half above the river, is eight hundred and forty feet and a half in length, and consists of eleven arches, of the same dimensions as the first.

The third, which is twenty-six feet and a half above the second, or one hundred and fifty-six from the level of the river, is eight hundred and seventy feet and a half in length, and consists of thirty-five arches, each of seventeen feet and three quarters in diameter. Above these arches was the Aqueduct or Canal, the greatest part of which is still existing, of four feet three inches in width, and five feet three inches and a half in height. The internal part of this Aqueduct is pargeted or plastered with a strong cement, of about three inches thick, covered over with a layer of a kind of red bole armoniac. The bottom is formed of small rugged stones mixed with lime, the whole forming a solid of nine inches in thickness.

It is the general opinion that this famous Bridge was erected by the Romans in the Augustan age. There is however in reality no positive proof of this fact, though numerous have been the researches of the learned to discover with certainty the time of its erection, and by whom it was executed.

The only thing which has in some degree thrown any light on the subject, and which has furnished much trouble to the French Antiquarians to decypher their meaning, are the three following letters, A. Æ. A. discovered at the commencement of the present century on one of the arches of the second tier; for there are neither bas-reliefs nor inscriptions on any part of the building.

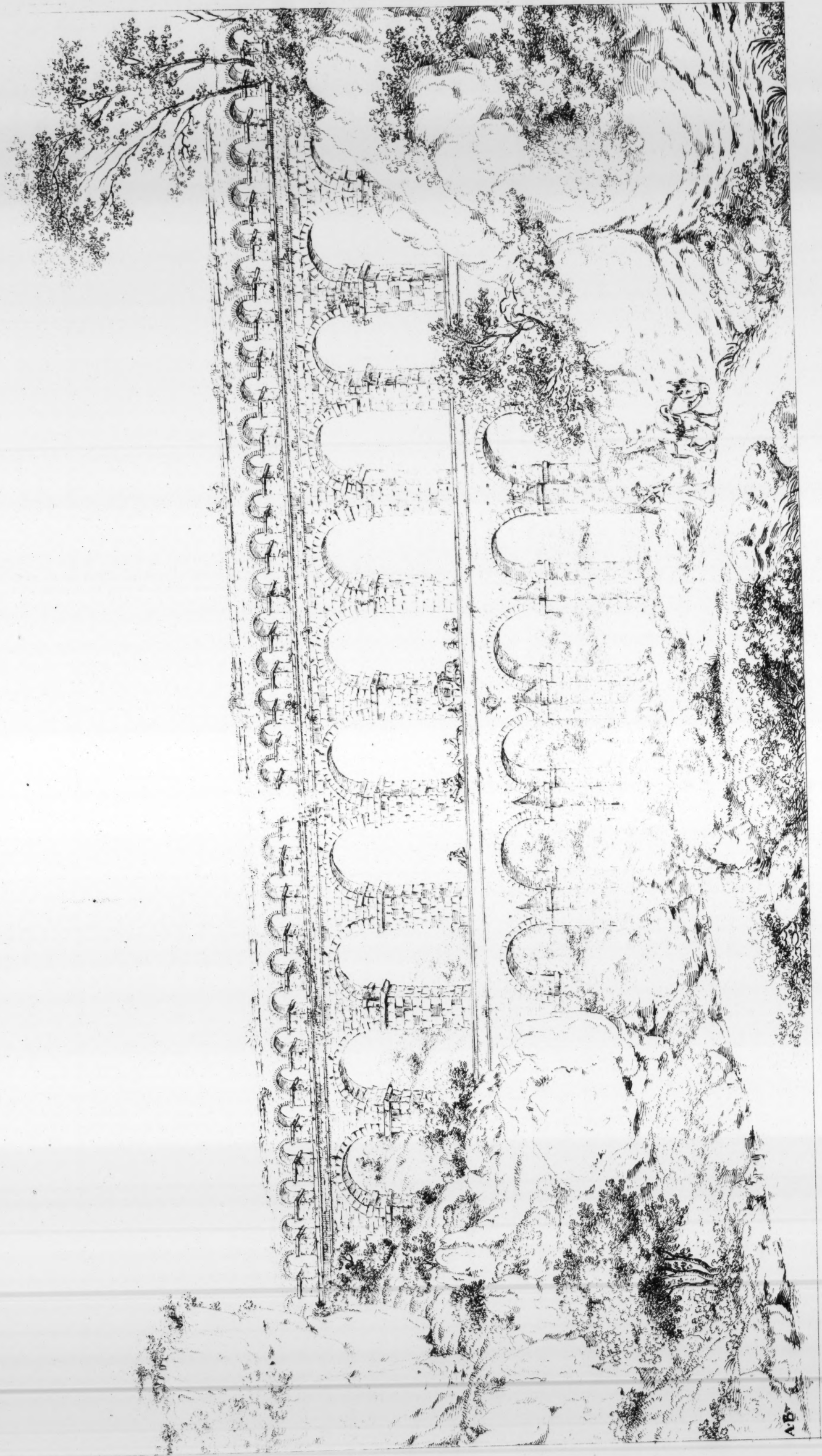
The four different explanations which have been the most generally admitted, and which M. Gautier takes notice of in his Description of the Antiquities at Nîmes, are as

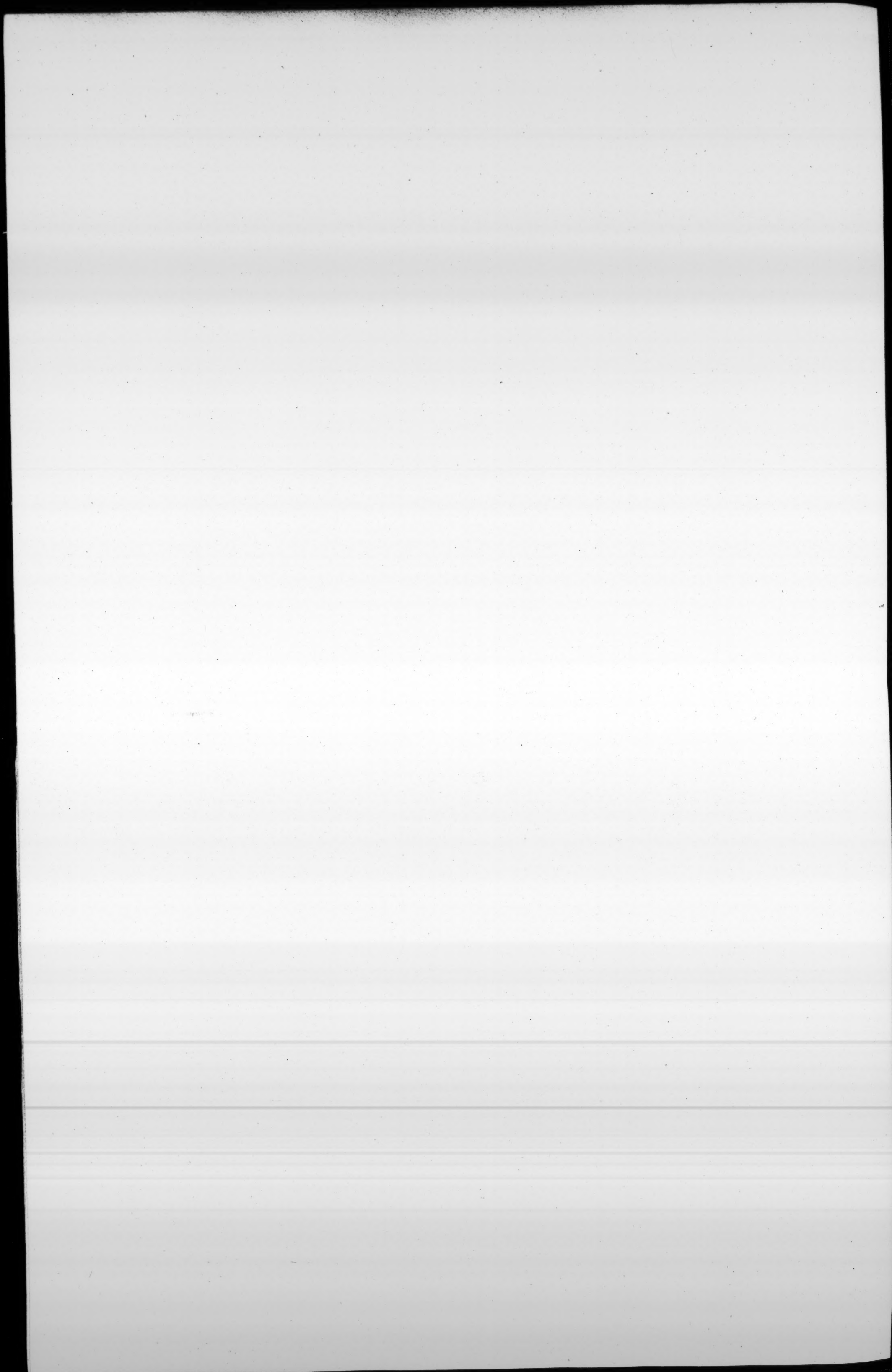
follow, viz. 'Aquæductus Ælius Adrianus' (alluding to its having been built by the Emperor Adrianus). The second, which is the received opinion at Nîmes, 'Aqua emissæ Amphitheatro.' The third, 'Agrippa est Auctor.' And lastly, which is M. Gautier's explanation, 'Antoninus est Auctor:' Antoninus being a native of Nîmes. But as the three last do not accord with the letters discovered on the arch, it is probable that the first explanation may be nearest the truth; and more especially as the historians Spartian and Dion agree that most of the public edifices at Nîmes (which were conducive to the utility and embellishment of this city) were erected by the Emperor Adrianus. It is therefore natural to suppose that he had not omitted a work so essentially necessary to the Romans for their baths, &c. Others again give the preference to the third, 'Agrippa est Auctor;' imagining it built by Agrippa, who was sent into Gaul, Anno 755 of the Roman æra, by Augustus, to quell the disturbances, which were risen to a great height, and were very alarming. He soon after gained the appellation of Curator Perpetuus Aquarum.

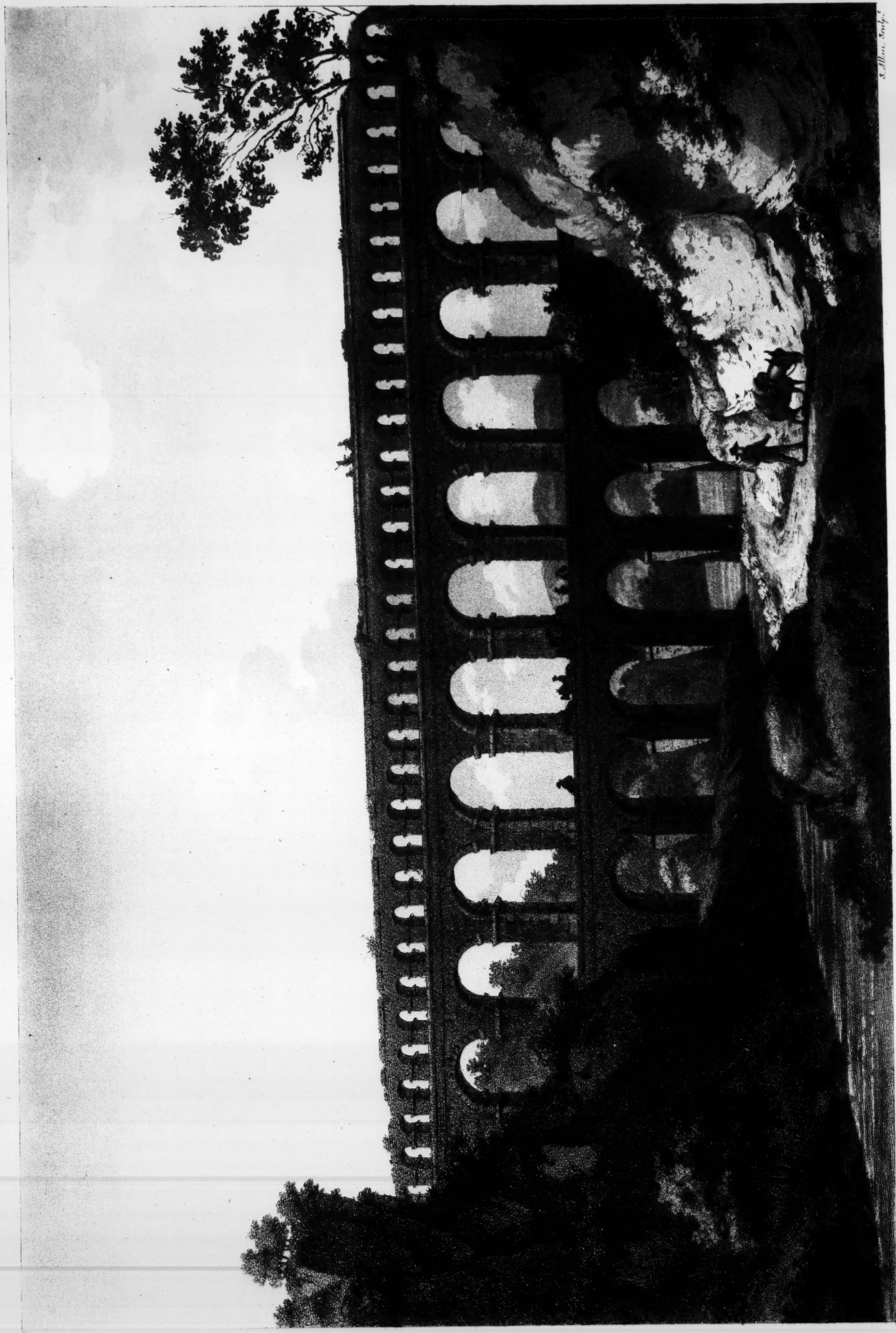
Be that as it may, we shall leave this point to the decision of the learned, and proceed to give a description of the modern improvement made for the convenience of travellers.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century, the inhabitants of Nîmes, desirous of rendering the first tire of arches fit for the admittance of carriages, &c. in order to effect that purpose, the bases of the pilasters were scooped. But as the total ruin of this noble edifice must have inevitably ensued, the project was given up, leaving only a passage for foot travellers.

The Etats Généraux of Languedoc, and the citizens of Avignon, finding it absolutely necessary to make some alteration, the river being frequently too rapid to venture across even on horseback, very judiciously began, in 1743, the erection of a new bridge, by way of addition, constructed on the same plan with that of the lower tire of arches, of which it seems to be a part. It is executed with great taste and solidity, and was completed in 1747; affording a broad and commodious passage over the river for horses and carriages of all kinds.

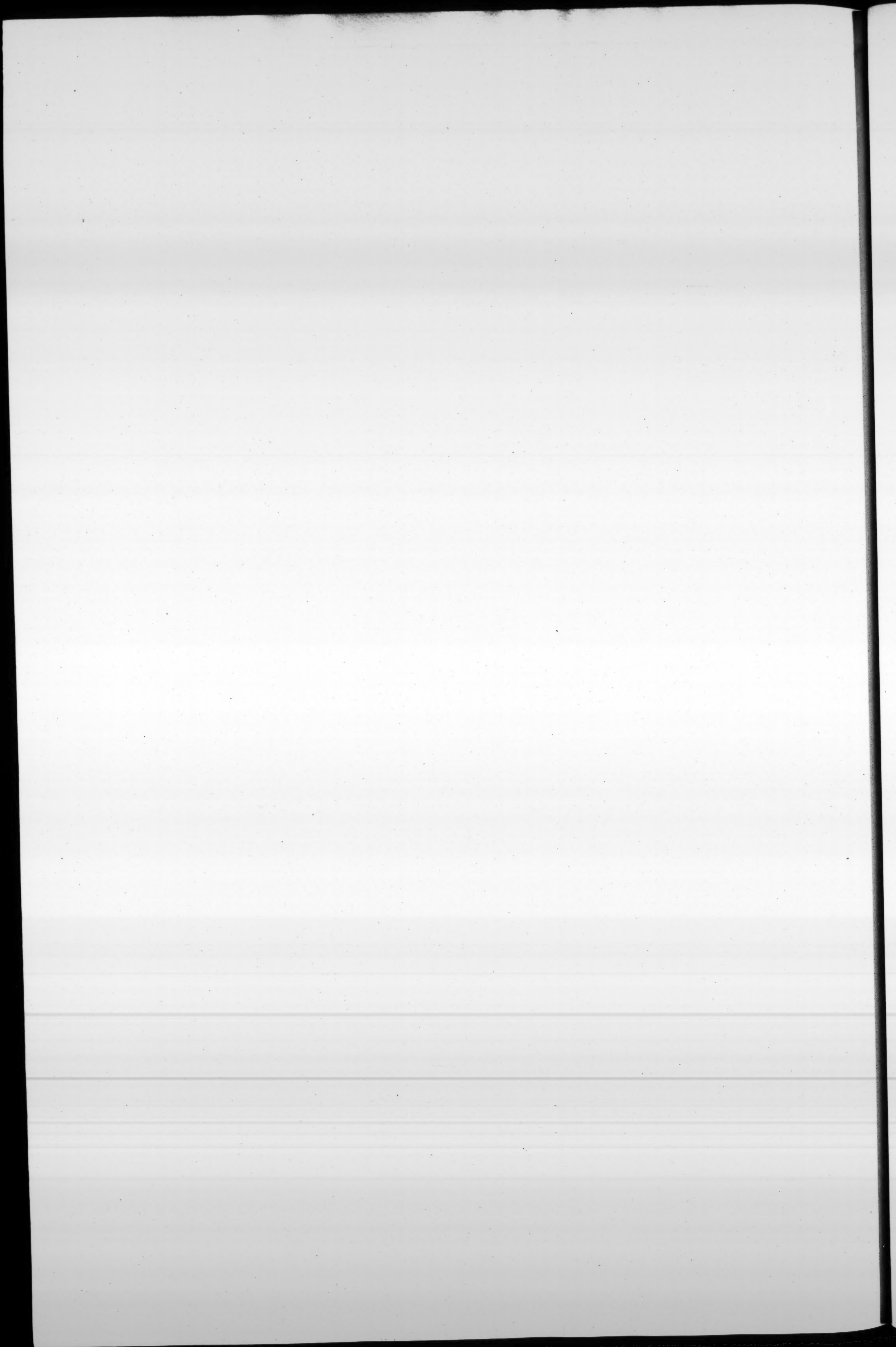






Pont du Gard

Published as the Act directs by A. Beaumont Junr. 1. 1794.



AVIGNON AND ORANGE.

THESE cities not being on the direct road from Nîmes to Lyons, or Ville Affranchie, the traveller desirous of seeing them must, before he gets to the bridge at St. Esprit, take the road which leads to Avignon. He will have no occasion to regret this trifling détour, as he will be amply repaid by the numerous and interesting objects which abound in both these places, and which must infallibly fix the attention of every intelligent observer.

The city of Avignon was the *Avenio Gavarum* of the ancients. It is seated at the extremity of a fruitful plain, at the foot of a high and abrupt mountain, contiguous to the Rhone. The town is extensive, and tolerably well built, surrounded by a strong stone wall, flanked with round towers, erected by the Romans, great part of which is still remaining.

Before the revolution of 1789, this city, as well as the County Venaissin, belonged to the Roman see, having been under that dominion for several centuries. Avignon, while attached to the Popedom, was governed by a vice-legat sent by the Pontiff with unlimited power, both as to spiritual and temporal matters. This city, which was doubtless more extensive formerly than at present, has not preserved so much of its original grandeur and magnificence as Nîmes, although many fragments of antiquity, situated in various parts of the town and its environs, have been discovered in the accidental researches (if we may be allowed the expression) which have been made from time to time; such as inscriptions, shrines, tombs, bas-reliefs, and columns; the capitals of many of which are still beautiful.

These vestiges of its former grandeur afford reason to suppose that the whole of its ancient edifices were destroyed by the numerous wars which desolated this charming country for so many centuries, being of course forced to change masters several times, belonging successively to the Goths, Visigoths, Romans, Burgundians, Franks, the kingdom of Arles, the Counts of Provence, and the Sovereigns of Naples; till at last, in the fourteenth century, it was sold by Queen Jane the First of Naples to Pope Clement the Sixth, for the sum of eighty thousand florins. Since that period it has however been frequently taken

by the Kings of France, whenever they had any difference with the Pope, and again restored at the peace. But in 1791 it was finally re-united to France, and is now included in the department of Vancluse.

The ruins of a temple discovered on the summit of the mountain already mentioned, which is called Dons, seems to corroborate the idea that the city originally extended as far as that spot. The following inscription also, dug out of the earth in the vicinity of these ruins, in the course of the last century, proves that this temple was dedicated to Hercules, and anciently of great repute.

HERCULI AVENNICO
DEO PROTECTORI
C. TUSCILICUS
PRO CIVIUM VENNICORUM
SUSCEPTO VOTO.
T. M. D. D.

It has likewise given rise to the conjecture that this city had been founded by Hercules; but that idea is certainly erroneous, as we have every reason to suppose that it owes its origin to the Phocians of Marfeilles, and that the name of Avennico had been given to Hercules, in like manner as Capitolinus by the Romans to Jupiter of the Capitol, as is demonstrated by several other examples similar to these.

There has also been discovered on the same mountain, within these forty years, vestiges of another temple, but dedicated to Diana; which seems to confirm the general opinion that Avenio (the name given to the city by the Romans) owes its derivation to the Latin words Ave Diana, in honour of that goddess, which in the course of time were changed to Ave Niana, and then to Avenio. Within a mile of these ruins were likewise public baths, which, if we may judge by the annexed inscription found on the spot, were famous, and much frequented in those days.

NIMPHIS SAER
LETREBONIUS PATER
LIB. FORTUNATUS.
VOTO POSUIT
SIGNUM COMBASI. M.
ET ÆDEM F. CUR.

Vide the Works of James Gruter on Ancient Inscriptions.

Besides the fragments already described, there are several scattered about in the environs of the city, too numerous to particularize, yet very well meriting the attention of the curious. A column, in particular, of beautiful white alabaster, finely executed, and of

excellent proportion, must not be omitted. It was found in 1146, and has several inscriptions and figures in bas-relief upon it, which appear to refer to the victory gained by Domitius Ænobarbus over the Saliens, about ninety-eight years before Christ.

The modern buildings and magnificent churches, which adorn this city, will also furnish much satisfaction to every traveller of taste. The inscriptions and tombs, which are in great abundance, relate chiefly to the history of the Popes who have resided there, and to the Sovereigns and Counts who have successively governed the southern provinces of France.

In the Church of the Cordeliers is the tomb of the celebrated and much admired Laura, whom Petrarch has immortalized in the fourteenth century. It is only a stone in the pavement with a figure engraven on it, partly effaced, surrounded by an inscription in Gothic letters, and another in the wall adjoining, with the armorial of the family of Sade.

This monument was opened by permission of her family about one hundred and twenty years ago, when a roll of parchment was found in it, containing some Italian verses in Petrarch's hand writing, as also a leaden medal, bearing a woman's bust on one side, and the following letters on the other, M. L. M. J. which have been explained, viz. 'Madonna Laura Morta Jace.'—'Madam Laura is dead.' The verses on the parchment ran thus:

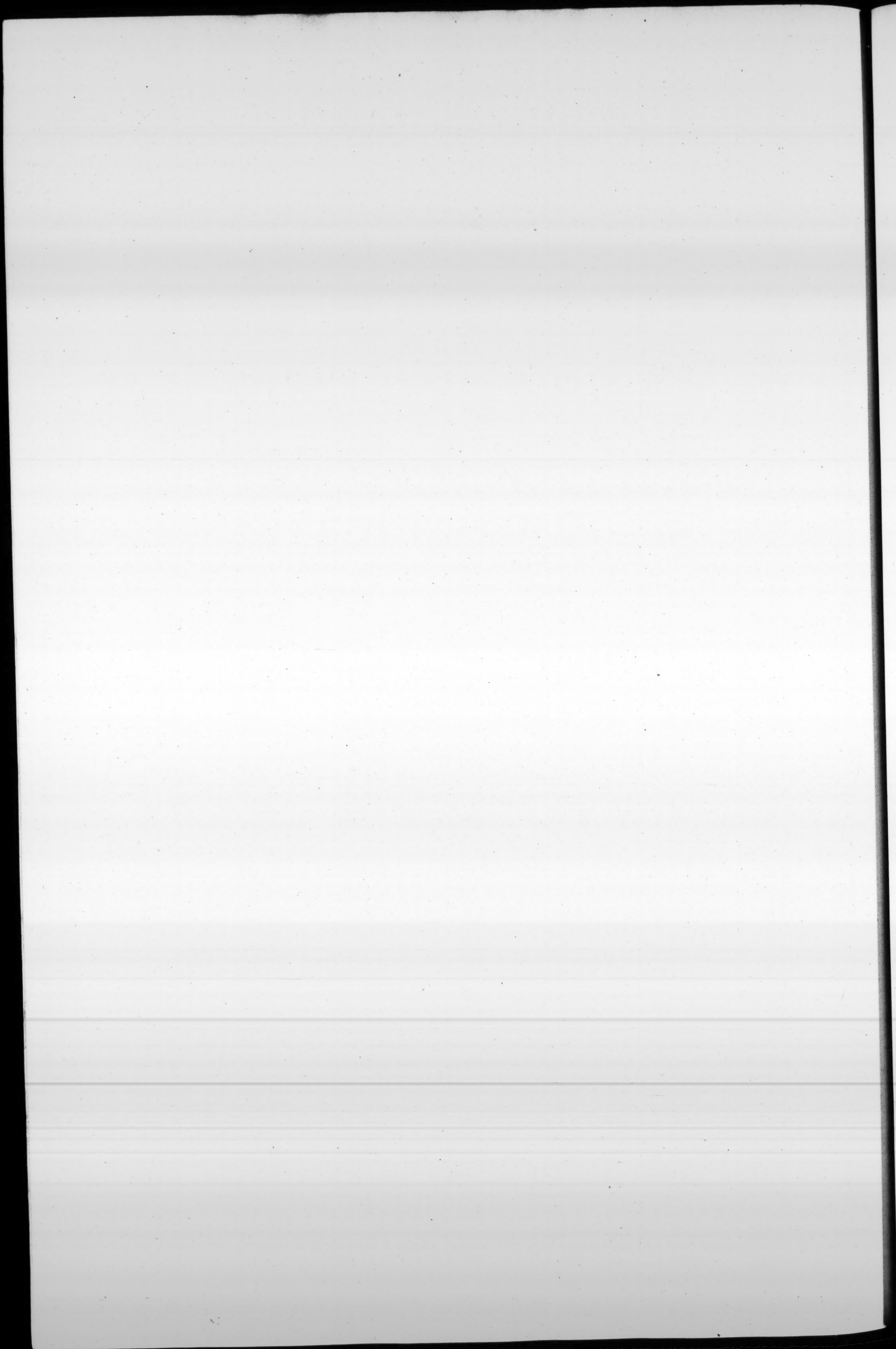
Qui riposar quei caste e felici ossa
Di quella alma gentile e sola in terra, &c. &c.

And are in the works of the poet published at Lyons 1545.

The celebrated fountain of Vaucluse, in this neighbourhood, cannot fail to attract the attention of the traveller, not only from having been the poet's favourite spot, and of course more interesting to our feelings, from the celebrity which great talents have given it, but from its being in itself singularly romantic.

On the summit of a rock above the village, but below the mountain, is a ruin, which the people of the country call Petrarch's Castle.

From hence the Author recommends visiting Orange, as being still distinguished by several monuments of antiquity, which afforded him great satisfaction. This city lies north east of Avignon, at the distance only of fifteen miles.



ORANGE.

THIS city was the Arausio Gavarum, or Secundarum Colonia of Pliny, and, according to Ptolomy, one of the four cities belonging to the Gavares, a people who inhabited that part of Provence nearest the banks of the Rhone. Its situation, although three miles from this river, is nearly similar to Avignon, being also placed at the extremity of one of the most fertile plains of Provence, and at the foot of a mountain where there is still existing the remains of a strong castle, demolished by Lewis the Fourteenth.

It is one hundred and twenty-three miles distant from Lyons, and was originally the capital of a small principality, which had been governed for the space of twelve centuries successively by sovereign princes, under four different families. The first commenced in the seventh century, and lasted till the twelfth, bore the title of Counts of Orange; the second, Barons of Beaux, and lasted till the fourteenth century; the third, Barons of Arley, and lasted till the peace of Vervins, anno 1598, when René of Nassau was acknowledged Sovereign of the principality. It was soon after taken by the French, and restored to William of England by the treaty of Ryfwick; but at the death of this Sovereign it was again retaken by Lewis the Fourteenth, and the possession ratified to him by the King of Prussia at the treaty of Utrecht, 1713.

Although Orange has shared in the general devastations which have visited for centuries its neighbouring cities, and in fact the whole of these provinces, it has still preserved many noble monuments of antiquity, leaving us a faint idea of its original splendour. These consist of a Circus, an Aqueduct, a Temple, and a beautiful Triumphal Arch; which last, as being the least injured by time or ravage, will form the subject of the annexed Drawing.

This superb building, which at present is at some distance from the town, is supposed anciently to have been within its walls. It is built of free-stone, and was composed of three arches, one large and two smaller. Its base is in the form of a rectangle, of about sixty-two feet in front, and thirty-three in width; its total height being sixty-four. The

ornaments of the architrave are of the Corinthian order; its columns are chamfreted; and its base, chapiters, archivault, and bas-reliefs, are wonderfully elegant for the supposed time in which it was erected. It is a most magnificent edifice, adorned on all sides with trophies and battles, in bas-relievo, but without any inscription whatever to denote the precise time of its erection; it is however supposed to have been built in honour of Caius Marius and Lucatius Catulus, after the great victory they obtained over the Cimbri and Teutones. The only doubt that can be alleged against the probability of this supposition is that the arts were certainly at that epoch very inferior to what appears from the high execution of this noble fragment, which is doubtless a most admirable piece of architecture.

The Author having slightly mentioned his doubts respecting the time of its erection, he will now proceed to give an exact description of the monument in its present state.

The northern façade, which is represented in the annexed plate, is in much higher preservation than the rest of the building. Over the small arches are trophies of war of exquisite taste, representing arms and Roman ensigns, with different crests, such as dragons, boars' heads, &c. grouped with shields of various shapes, on which are engraved the initials of several Roman names.

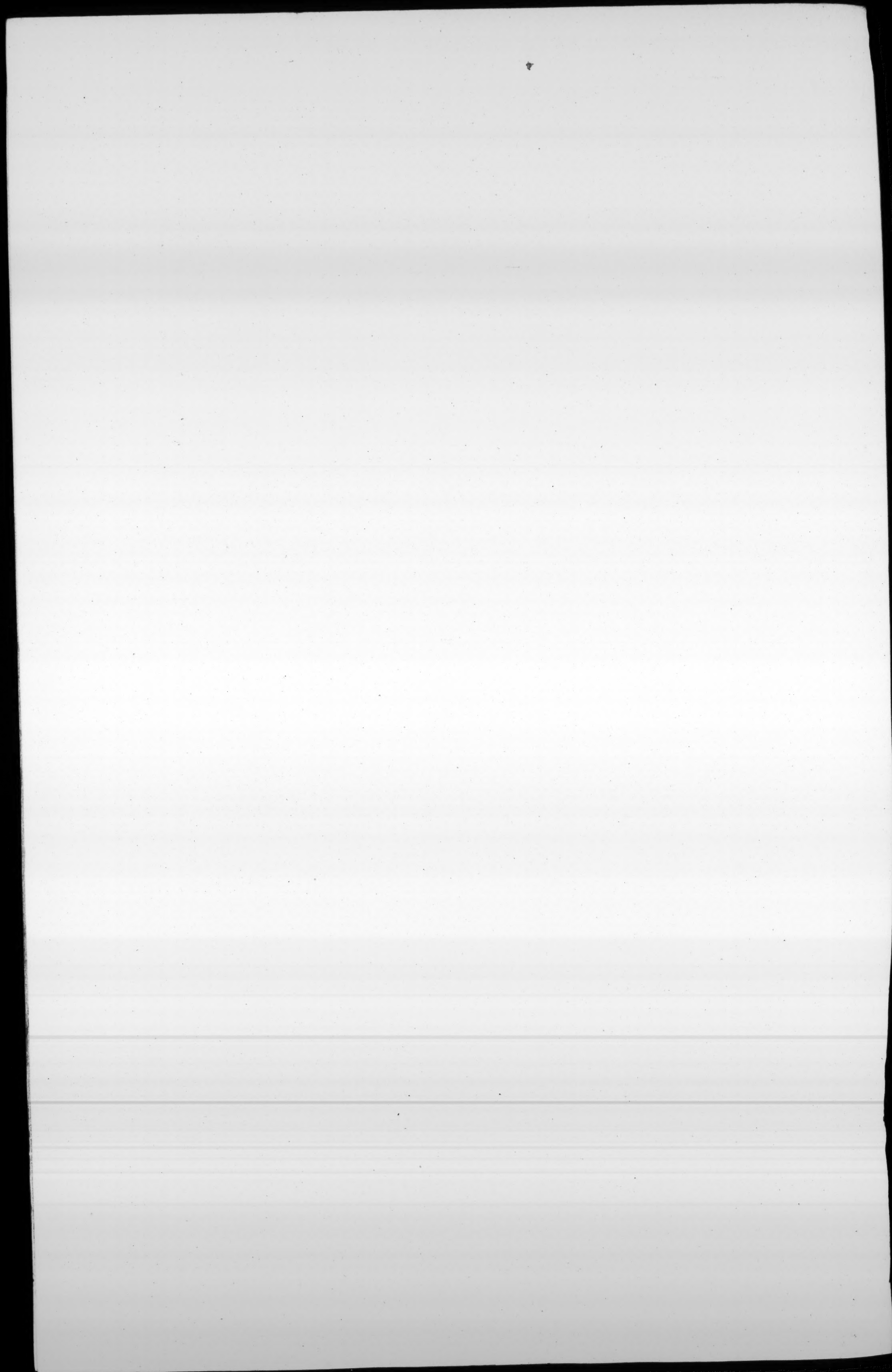
The frieze is ornamented with bas-reliefs, representing ships, masts, and warriors. Above the entablature, and on the pannel of the grand and central arch, is another bas-relief exhibiting a combat of cavalry, which, although greatly injured by the dreadful hand of time, still retains many beautiful parts.

On the pannels which are over the small arches, and scarcely discernible, is a man and horse on one, and a bas-relief on the other, representing the different instruments made use of in those days at sacrifices, &c.

The southern side is nearly similar to the northern, but the ornaments are almost effaced. The eastern still retains a number of figures in bas-relief, which appear to be captives, by their being placed two and two with their hands tied behind them, and adorned with military trophies.

The frieze is decorated with fighting gladiators and soldiers. Above the cornice, in a large pannel, is a bust surrounded by a radiance or glory, supported by cornucopias; the whole forming a complete specimen of architecture, and nearly as entire as the arch of Septimus Severus at Rome.







Triumphal Arch at Orange in Dauphiny.

Published as the Act directs by A. Beaumont Jan'y 1794.

Plate.



VIENNE IN DAUPHINY.

BEFORE we speak of the antiquities and origin of this city, anciently called Vienna Allobrogum, it may not be unacceptable to describe the road which leads to it, as it passes through a most beautiful and romantic country.

From Orange, the town mentioned in the preceding description, the road to Vienne lies in a northern direction, nearly along the side of the river, and across an extensive valley, apparently formed by the current of the Rhone.

Travellers therefore intending to go to Lyons, and taking Vienne in their way, proceed till they get to the Pont St. Esprit, which separates the provinces of Languedoc and Dauphiny; they will then join the high road to Vienne and Lyons, leaving the small town of St. Esprit on the left hand; which is situated in Languedoc, and has a citadel, but possesses nothing remarkable to attract a stranger's attention.

As to the bridge however, there is something both singular and curious in its construction. It is not built in a straight line across the Rhone, but somewhat curved, the convexity being opposed to the current of the stream. This bend has doubtless been calculated for the better resisting the great pressure of the water, which in this place is so particularly rapid, that there have been instances of boats being overfet and lost.

The rapidity of this river may in a great measure be owing to its being confined within steep banks on each side, formed almost through its whole course by a double chain of mountains, which rise with an abrupt ascent. These mountains, being covered with vineyards, interspersed with houses, chapels, convents, &c. present a most delightful landscape.

The length of the bridge is about eight hundred and ninety yards, and the width (which is certainly not in proportion to its extent) only six. It is composed of twenty-six arches, viz. nineteen large, and seven small ones.

Montelimart, or Montel Ademar, is the next town, which lies on the road from Le Pont St. Esprit to Vienne, and takes its name from its ancient sovereigns. It is not exten-

five, but remarkably well built; is populous for its size, mercantile, and delightfully situated; for nature seems to have been peculiarly favourable in dispersing its natural beauties to render it a most desirable spot.

The country, which has all the appearance of a well cultivated garden, is watered by the Rhone, the Roubion, and the Jabron.

This town is noted in history as having had several councils held there in the thirteenth century; as also from being one of the first which adopted the doctrine of Calvin.

The city of Valencia, or Civitas Valentinarum, is likewise on the same road. It was formerly the capital of a small duchy, but prior to the revolution had become for upwards of a century part of Dauphiny, and is now included in the department of Drome.

This city, which can boast of great antiquity, is seated on the confluence of two large rivers, the Rhone and the Isere. It is populous, and had originally a bishop's see, an university, and a military school, built by Lewis the Eleventh, anno 1552. It is also recorded in history for its councils held in 374, 584, and 855.

From this town to Vienne the road becomes mountainous, but far from unpleasant; for, instead of the olive tree, which grows in such luxuriance in most of the other southern provinces of France, we here find vineyards, interspersed with a variety of fruit trees, such as apple, pear, mulberry, &c.

Vienne, anciently called, as before mentioned, Vienna Allobrogum, was certainly a Roman colony, which the ancients spared no pains nor expence to embellish. It is still a large town, and agreeably situated among a number of mountains and fertile hills on the banks of the Rhone.

It has also been the capital of a small state, which existed in the middle of the fifteenth century, whose sovereigns bore the title of Dauphin of the Viennois, till the union of Dauphiny to France, at which time it was annexed to that kingdom, and as such has remained ever since.

This city is doubtless one of the most ancient of Gallia Narbonensis, and was much more considerable than at present. It is now but indifferently built, the streets narrow and badly paved, its commerce decayed, and many of its antiquities buried in ruins. As a proof of its antiquity, it was the capital of Allobrogia till the Romans subdued these people, as well as those who inhabited the banks of the Rhone. They then made it the metropolis of Gallia Narbonensis Secunda, and established a colony, granting its inhabitants the privilege of Roman citizens. Julius Cæsar afterwards resided in it, whilst pursuing his con-

quests in Gaul; and even established magazines to serve equally for his army in Spain and that which was under his own command.

The city of Vienne is still more than three miles in circumference; and amongst the remaining fragments of its former splendour is part of an amphitheatre, of which the arena and some few stone steps are nearly the whole of the vestiges left to indicate the original magnificence of the building. There is besides an extensive edifice, now used as a chapel, supposed by many to have been the Prætorium of the Romans, and by others a temple.

Travellers are likewise shewn a small and ancient ruin, of Roman construction, generally believed by the people of the country to have been inhabited by Pontius Pilate during his banishment from Rome; as also a tower, where they say he ended his days by poison. This anecdote being scarcely probable, the Author does not presume to relate it as a matter of certainty.

The environs of the city still afford a number of ruined pieces of antiquity, which doubtless merit the attention of the curious; but the Author has selected the one which forms the subject of the annexed plate, as being particularly interesting to every intelligent observer.

This Obelisk, or rather Pyramid, stands on the left hand side of the road from Avignon, and about a mile from Vienne. It is thirty feet high, and is raised on a vaulted pedestal, supported and ornamented by eight columns of the Tuscan order, that is, two columns on each side of the building; and the entrance is arched. The height of the pedestal is twenty-four feet, and its width twenty; the whole of free-stone without cement. It appears to have been erected as a mausoleum for some great man of antiquity, whose name even this noble monument of vanity has not been able to immortalize; for it has puzzled several of our antiquaries to point out the origin, the time, and occasion, of its erection, which has not been done with any success, there being neither inscriptions nor figures of any kind which could favour the different opinions which have been given. That of Montfaucon indeed seems to be the most probable. He supposes it to have been an ancient tomb, as he perceived an oblong stone jetting out from the middle of the vault, in which the ashes of the defunct were probably contained.

But the idea of its being a Roman work can scarcely be credited, unless it had been executed towards the decline of the empire, when the arts were no longer in their high state of perfection; the architecture being without taste, and the columns out of propor-

tion. Yet even with these imperfections it will meet with admirers, being particularly interesting from its antiquity and singularity.

In the city there is likewise a Gothic Church, formerly a cathedral, which ought not to pass unnoticed; as both the building and inscriptions merit the attention of the curious.

In this church was held the famous council in 1311, convened by order of Clement the Fifth, and the greatest that had ever been called together in France by order of the Pontiff, for there were present two Patriarchs, three hundred Bishops, and three Sovereigns, viz. Philip the Fourth of France, Edward the Second of England, and James the Second of Arragon.

They met to abolish a set of monks and brethren of the Militia of the Temple of Solomon, called the Knights Templars, who were grown so powerful, and gained such wealth, as to create jealousy and give umbrage to kings as well as to the church.

This order was in consequence dissolved, and the knights themselves seized and imprisoned; but they were afterwards massacred in one night by command of Philip of France, surnamed Le Bel. Vide Boffuet's Universal History.

The distance from Vienne to Lyons, which is the nearest city of consequence, is only fifteen miles. And this being the limit the Author has prescribed for the extent of his present undertaking, he defers giving a description of that unhappy city till a more fortunate period, when he purposes expatiating at large as to its former and present state.

If the Author has been found to afford any amusement by the present selection of Views, he will think himself amply repaid for the trouble he has had in representing them, which is every where done with that fidelity which he flatters himself may at a future period recommend him again to the patronage of the same discerning public.



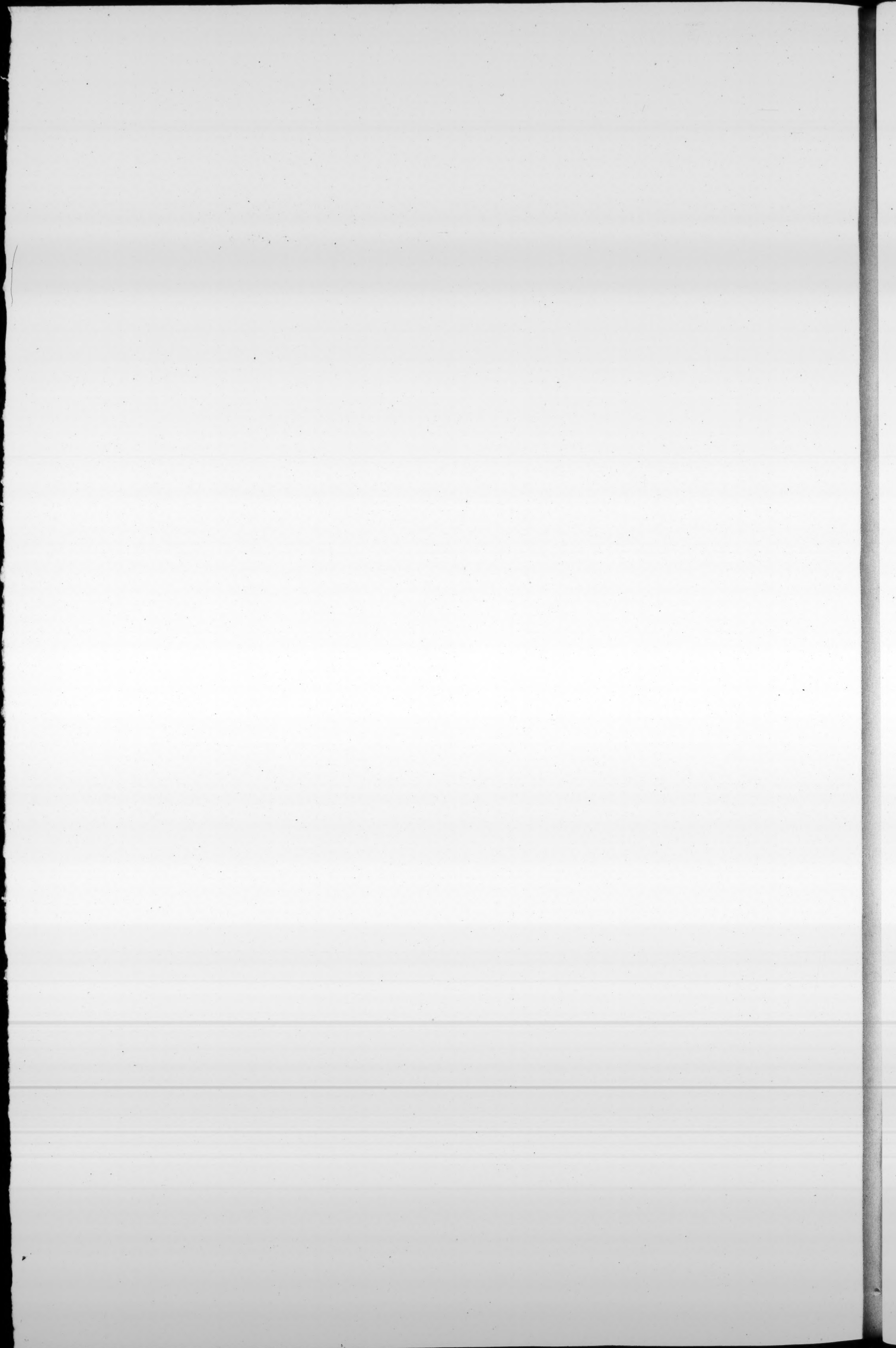


Apothec. Sculp.

Pyramic near Vienna in Daylight.

Published as the Act directs by A. Beaumont Jan^r 1844.

A. B. del



INDEX

FOR THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE PLATES.

PLATE I. (*next to p. 5.*)

HARBOUR OF ANTIBES.

THIS view is taken from a height north west of the city, contiguous to the road which leads to the village of Biot. Towards the east in the back ground, and on the right hand of the drawing from whence the view was taken, stands the quadrangular fort which protects the town and the port. Still farther to the right lies the city of Nice, which, from its distance, is but imperfectly seen, as are also the range of mountains of Turbia and Monaco. On the west are the city and harbour of Antibes.

PLATE II. (*next to p. 6.*)

PLAN OF THE TOWN AND HARBOUR OF ANTIBES.

PLATE III. (*next to p. 8.*)

TOULON.

THIS view is taken from an eminence which lies between Fort Pharon and Fort Rouge, or St. Antoine, north west of the city. La Croix des Signaux is the most distant mountain, the extremity of which forms Cape Cepet. Fort Malgue is situated on an elevation towards the east, and on the right hand side. At the foot of this hill stands Groffe Tour. On the left are seen, through the trees, the Forts Balaguier and L'Aiguillette. Betwixt these forts and Groffe Tour lies the city of Toulon and its harbours, which are both in the inner road.

PLATE IV. (*next to p. 10.*)

PLAN OF TOULON, HARBOUR, &c.

PLATE V. (*next to p. 12.*)

ANTIQUITY OF ST. REMI.

THIS Triumphal Arch is situated on an eminence south of the town of St. Remi, and near the high road leading from Tarascone to Aix, the capital of Provence.

PLATE VI. (*next to p. 16.*)

HARBOUR AND CITY OF MARSEILLES.

THIS view represents the entrance of the harbour, as also its forts, and is taken from the extremity of the island of Rotoneau, south west of the city. On the north, or to the left of the drawing, stands the fort of Notre Dame de la Garde, and on the right Fort St. John. The stone piers, which are seen in the water, serve to support a large chain, which shuts up the harbour every night. These piers are fixed at about eighteen fathoms and a half from each other.

PLATE VII. (*next to p. 20.*)

CANAL OF ORGON.

THIS drawing represents the entrance of the Canal, which is formed by a subterraneous vault of about a mile in extent, and excavated in many places through the main rock. The water which is conveyed into this Canal is partly taken from the Durance, and partly from the grand canal of Crapone, which, after several windings, precipitates itself into the Rhone and the Durance, not far from Avignon. The road on the left leads to the town of Orgon, about a mile and a half from the entrance of the Canal.

PLATE VIII. (*next to p. 22.*)

BAY OF TOULON.

This view, which exhibits the Entrance of the Bay, is taken from one of the batteries at the foot of the mountain of Le Crois des Signaux, south of Toulon. On the left, and nearest the margin, is the battery of Cape Brun; on the right, the Forts Lewis, La Malue, and Groſſe Tour. The city is ſeen in the back ground. Oppoſite to Groſſe Tour are the Forts Balaguier and L'Aiguillette. The moſt diſtant mountains are de la Baume on the right, and de la Garde and St. Antoine on the left. This drawing, which ought undoubtedly to have accompanied Pl. III. muſt unavoidably be placed next to page 22, immediately after its deſcription.

PLATE IX. (*next to p. 28.*)

TEMPLE OF CAIUS LUCIUS CÆSAR, OR MAISON CARREE.

PLATE X. (*next to p. 34.*)

COLOSSÆUM, OR AMPHITHEATRE AT NISMES.

PLATE XI. (*next to p. 36.*)

FRAGMENTS OF BASS-RELIEFS.

In the center is the plan of that curious monument which forms the ſubject of the annexed drawing.

PLATE XII. (*next to p. 40.*)

TURRIS MAGNA, OR TOURMAGNE.

This noble monument is ſituated on a hill which commands the city of Nîmes towards the north. The vaults or arches which are perceptible on the right hand ſide of the drawing are of a later date than the original erection of the edifice, and moſt probably made when uſed as a citadel.

PLATE XIII. (*next to p. 44.*)

PONT DU GARD.

This view was taken north weſt of the aqueduct, and midway from the abrupt mountain on the left of the drawing. The ſmall figures at the ſummit of the edifice indicate the aqueduct which conveyed the water to the city of Nîmes. Thoſe which are on the firſt tire of arches diſtinguiſh the Roman from the modern ſtructure, which was added the beginning of the preſent century.

PLATE XIV. (*next to p. 50.*)

TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT ORANGE.

Having already deſcribed the proportions and baſs-reliefs of the noble building which forms the principal ſubject of the preſent view at page 50, there now remains to explain its acceſſories. The round towers on the right formed originally part of a caſtle belonging to the Prince of Orange, which was deſtroyed by Lewis the Fourteenth. The walls that are ſeen behind the triumphal arch are of very old date, ſuppoſed to be a part of the ancient walls of the city of Orange.

PLATE XV. (*next to p. 54.*)

PYRAMID NEAR VIENNE IN DAUPHINY.

It will be unneceſſary to enter into any farther deſcription of this curious and ſingular building, as it will be found at large at page 53. The diſtant country repreſents the mountains of Vivares, and the courſe of the Rhone on the left, and the mountains of Dauphiny, as alſo a range of ſmall hills covered with vineyards, &c. on the right.

THE END.

